THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIII—NO. 124. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE GATHERING OF THE CLANS.

The Movement on Canada.

The War in Wyoming.

Pennsylvania Railroad Accident.

Weston's Weary Walk.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

DISASTER.

Particulars of the Accident on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

The Lancaster *Express* of last evening says:—

An emigrant train west had reached the Leaman Place Station about 4 o'clock this morning, and the engineer had just finished taking in water and was about to start when he witnessed the Philadelphia express east coming round the curve, a distance of about fifty yards. As soon as the express train had turned the curve the engineer (of the express) noticed that the switch was open, and immediately reversed the engine and sounded the whistle for down brakes. Both himself and the fireman then leaped from the engine. The engineer and fireman of the engine of the emigrant train, seeing that collision was unavoidable, also jumped from their places, but had hardly reached the ground when the engine of the express train struck the engine of the emigrant train. The collision made a terrible crash, and nearly all the cars of both trains were more or less injured.

As soon as the express engineer sounded down brakes, Thomas W. Swayne, one of the brakemen, sprang to his post, and had hardly reached the platform when the collision occurred, and he was crushed between the platforms of the baggage and the front passenger car. He lived about fifteen minutes after the accident. He was a young man, married about three months since, and resided in Philadelphia.

The emigrant train consisted of about ten or twelve cars, with between three and four hundred emigrant passengers on their way to the West. The men who were injured, and one of whom has since died, were standing upon the platform of one of the cars near the middle of the train. The force of the collision threw the platforms of the forward cars upon the platforms of those behind, crushing in the guards and lifting the body from the trucks. It was here that the men were caught. None of the passengers in either of the trains who remained in their seats were injured, though a number must have made very narrow escapes, as the bolts of nearly all the forward trucks were displaced and broke through the floors of the cars, making frightful looking holes, and scattering splinters in all directions.

The water tank of the express train was thrown across the track and the trucks torn from under it; the front baggage car was thrown up an embankment about fifteen feet from the track. The engine is considerably damaged, but that attached to the emigrant train escaped less seriously.

It was not ascertained at noon to-day who left the switch open. Milton Manahan, conductor of a freight train, had passed over it west before the arrival of the emigrant train. His train was run on to a siding in order to let the former pass. He asserts, however, that he closed the switch after him. The engineer of the express, which arrived very soon afterward, on the other hand, says he noticed the switch open as soon as he turned the curve, or about thirty yards from the switch. Further investigation may elicit the truth.

The engineer of the emigrant train was just in the act of starting when the express came in sight. Had he got underway but a second or two the express engine would have cut right through one of the crowded emigrant cars, and there would have been a fearful scene of crushing and death.

THE SUICIDE MANIA.

An Iowa Man Kills Himself Because He is Unworthy to be a Husband.

We find this story in the Chicago *Republican* of Monday:—

On Saturday morning, at about 7 o'clock, John M. Margarette called at the City Hotel, registered his name from Iowa City, Iowa, and called for a room. Continuing to absent himself at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. Thornton proceeded to the room and called Margarette. Receiving no answer, he called assistance and broke the door of the apartment open. The window blinds were down and nothing could be distinctly discerned for a few minutes. But soon the hotel clerk observed a sight that made him pale.

On the floor of the room lay the corpse of the young man, with a bullet wound through his head and a seven shooter in his right hand. Deceased had shot himself through the temples. On the apartment table the following singular letters were found:

LETTER TO A FRIEND.

"JOLIET.

"FRIEND FRANK:—I am in misery as I was before you know, and more so this time. I had not enough courage to stand up to get married to the best lady living. That made me very much confused. Hattie is too good for me. I don't believe I could make my lovely girl happy, therefore I am ready to leave this world. No more may we meet. Be a friend for life to my brothers. Am about done.

"Your friend, JOHN.

"F. C. ALDEN, Davenport, Iowa."

LETTER TO HIS BROTHER.

"JOLIET.

"DEAR BROTHER WILLIAM—These are the last lines from me; I will be in eternity before you will receive them. I beg pardon for all I have ever done wrong against you. I never knew myself. Dear Hattie has no fault. I am in my old situation, and nobody can help me out of it. You will please get the $2000 for dear Hattie, from my inheritance.

"JOHN."

The foregoing epistle is a translation from the German language, and was addressed "S. M. Margarette." From the orthography it is evidently the production of a native of Bohemia. He was about thirty years old and appeared to be in good health. The following letter to his lady-love throws more light upon the tragedy:—

LETTER TO HIS SWEETHEART.

"JOLIET.

"MY DEAR HATTIE:—How heavy I feel at this moment! It is not getting better. I cannot go any further. I had overrated myself. I am in despair and must close my life melancholily. I am good for nothing else. Forgive me, Hattie, *you* are not to blame (no one else but myself). You shall have part of my earthly goods. They are valueless to me now. I entrust you to Providence. Dark eternity is before me. Would like to live, but cannot see for what. Good bye, good Hattie. JOHN.

"MISS HATTIE LITKA, Chicago, Ill."

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

A Reputable Citizen of New Castle, Pa., Gets Married on Wednesday and Disappears Mysteriously on Friday.

On Friday afternoon last, Mr. Marcus L. Reynolds, a very worthy citizen of New Castle, Lawrence county, and son of Mr. John F. Reynolds, an old and wealthy resident of that place, disappeared from his friends in the most mysterious manner, and under the most painful circumstances, as he had been married to Miss Emma Thomas on the Wednesday evening previous, and had every preparation made for a wedding trip to Blairsville, in Indiana county, where his wife had numerous relations residing.

Having been afflicted with the ague, and having had a chill on Sunday, his physician advised a postponement of the proposed tour. The advice was heeded, and the trip put off till the following Monday. Thursday he remained at home with his wife, and on Friday felt so much better that he concluded to leave on Saturday for Blairsville. Accordingly he sent a note down to his father, telling him of his intention and subsequently visited home himself, and bade the family all an affectionate farewell, promising to return about the 30th—next Monday. This was about 10 o'clock on Friday morning. Leaving the house of his father, he was noticed going in the direction of his father-in-law's, where his wife was, but he never reached there, nor has he been seen by any of the friends since.

Mr. Reynolds was very comfortably situated, having a house of his own, furnished before his marriage and ready for occupancy, and had other property beside. He was a very worthy and reputable citizen, and was perfectly sound in his mind. His mysterious disappearance, under these circumstances, naturally filled the minds of his friends with the most painful apprehensions. The first supposition was that he had been murdered, and hence the very thorough searches that were made for his body. The thought that he had committed suicide was also entertained, but the failure to find the body dispelled this idea in a measure. It is generally believed now that he became deranged and wandered off, probably taking the cars for Pittsburg.

THE FENIAN MOVEMENT.

The Excitement in New York—The Departure of Men from that City—The Dissensions Among the Excursionists.

The N. Y. *Tribune* of this morning says:—

The Fenian despatches from the border yesterday, and the rumored departure of men from this city on Monday, caused much excitement among the brotherhood and others. Reporters were rushing hither and thither yesterday in search of the facts, and eagerly snapping at rumors. Towards evening a motley collection of individuals gathered around the doors of the headquarters in Fourth street, as if they too were expecting a call to arms. From what could be gathered in well-informed Fenian circles, it appears that Gen. O'Neil has sent orders to all parts of the country, ordering the soldiers of the I. R. A. residing in this city and the Eastern States, to meet at St. Albans, and those living west to move eastward towards Malone, all to assemble in the neighborhood of the Vermont and New York frontier. It is said that the entire movement is made against the wishes of the present Executive Council, and the legislative branch of the Fenian Brotherhood, and contrary to the judgment of members of President O'Neil's Cabinet. Well-known and zealous Fenians say that they have worked for years in gathering large supplies or arms and ammunition, which during the last six months has been sent to the Canada, border, all now to be frittered away and wasted in the present premature proceedings. Dissatisfaction is the consequence, and disaster and defeat are expected.

Those who make these complaints say that the expedition should have been deferred until there was plenty of money in the treasury. Only about 1000 men are said to be marching on Canada, and that forty-five Fenians only left this city on the 11 o'clock train Monday evening.

General Michael Kerwin, of Philadelphia, late Fenian Secretary of War, resigned six weeks ago, but two or three weeks since he consented to resume his duties, with the understanding that there would be no move until the entire body was ready, "horse, foot, and dragoon." He now "washes" his hands, it is reported, of the organization, and declares that he will have no more to do with it, at any rate while imprudent men may precipitate the men into a course of conduct for which they are unprepared.

The officers in command of the present raid are General O'Neil, Colonel Donnelly, Colonel Lewis, Colonel Clingam, and Colonel Le Caron. The Vermont detachment is commanded by Colonel Lewis.

The Red River expedition was authorized by the entire Brotherhood, and those troops are acting under the direction of the Executive Council. They are now organizing, it is reported, to meet the force which the Canadian Government is sending to the Red River country.

General Gleason, a soldier of the Irish Brigade in the service of the Pope, and a prominent officer of General Meagher's Irish Brigade, is in this city for the past week or so. It is understood that he does not approve of the present action of General O'Neil, as he believes money is as essential for the carrying on of war as arms or ammunition.

Notwithstanding the opposition of the Executive Council and the indifference of the Savage branch of the Fenian Brotherhood, it was rumored that during yesterday not less than five hundred men, with their officers, left by the several trains from this city for the borders, to accept the fortunes of General O'Neil's band.

Yesterday between 20 an 30 Fenians left Newark to join their comrades. The employes of the railroad company say that the men took seats in different cars, having each purchased his own ticket. A meeting was held at the Fenian headquarters last evening, 14 persons being present. Business was conducted in private.

LONDON CITY RAILROADS.

Opening of a Street Tramway in London—Scene at the Inauguration—American Talent and Enterprise in Aid of our English "Cousins."

From the London News, May 10.

A two-miles-and-a-half length of street tramway was opened yesterday between Whitechapel and Bow Churches. The line is constructed by the North Metropolitan Tramway Company.

The long, straight road through Mile-end and Stepney was in a state of tremendous excitement during the whole of the day, and the crowds were so great and so imprudent that nothing but the most anxious care on the part of Mr. Corrigan, the manager, and his staff of officials prevented the offering up of one or two Whitechapel youths on the shrine of modern improvement. At the termini of the line the crowds blocked up the thoroughfares completely during the mid-day hours. Owing to certain sewering operations in South London, the Brixton line, the opening of which we recorded a week ago, is nothing like so perfect an illustration of the system as this in the eastern district. Formerly the fare between the two points touched by the tramways was fourpence; but the omnibus companies, when the new scheme was decided upon, speedily came down to the tramway tariff of twopence, retaining for themselves the additional advantage of conveying their passengers on to the bank. There is, however, plenty of room for both systems.

The tramways commenced running at a quarter past five yesterday morning. The registered number of passengers is forty-six, but nearly double that number was carried on the first journey, not necessarily at one time, although the ample space within and without would admit of so great a cargo. The cars are about double the length of ordinary omnibuses, and are built to seat twenty-two within and twenty-four without, and although the vehicles appear to be but little broader than the widest of our omnibuses, the arrangement of the solid wheels underneath the body utilizes every inch of the limit allowed to cover the permanent way. According to the provisions of the act of Parliament workmen are to be conveyed at the fare of one penny on particular journeys, morning and evening, and it was of this class of passenger that the first load was composed. If the introduction of these tramways does nothing else but cause a reduction of the omnibus fares, some of which (the threepenny fare from Charing Cross to Temple Bar, for example) are exorbitant in the extreme, they will confer an advantage upon the community. But they offer a degree of comfort which omnibus travellers have not yet attained. They give sitting and walking room for everybody inside, and as much comfort on the roof as soft cushions and an abundant supply of knee wrappers can furnish. The cars ran about every ten minutes yesterday; but when the arrangements are in thorough working order they will run every five minutes. Murmurs of admiration at the light, elegant cars and equipments were to be heard along the entire journey.

The cars were built in New York, and excellent specimens they are of American workmanship.

FRANCE.

Paris During the Taking of the Vote.

Contrary to what was expected, says a newspaper correspondent, no disorderly demonstrations occured in Paris. The popular vote in the Mayor's office and the supplementary sections was taken with a truly exemplary regularity and calmness. Certainly a stranger passing through Paris, and looking upon the crowds in the streets, at the railway stations going off to the country or to the Bois de Boulogne to the races, would neve rhave supposed for a moment that he was in a city agitated by a *plebiscitum*. No disturbance, no unusual gatherings, no overcrowding even about the polls. A rumor was spread that a violent manifestation was in preparation for the evening in some of the *arrondissements* at the moment of the sorting of the votes; this was due to the advice given by the irreconcilable journals of the previous evening, for as many voters as possible to penetrate into the voting-halls, in order to be present at the sorting. The Prefect of Police published in the afternoon an order, warning peaceable citizens not to collect in places where disorder was likely to occur, or that they would be dispersed by force. It does not appear that the Prefect had occasion to fulfil his menace. No soldiery were visible during the whole day; the military uniforms were kept in the background, the police being, however, in full force. In the barracks all the measures were taken to call out the troops at a moment's warning. Near the barracks of the Prince Eugene, Place du Chateau d'Eau, cries were heard of "Down with the Empire!" "Long live the Republic!" but these demonstrations were feeble, and were not followed either by conflicts or arrests. What is more serious, however, is that in the army several cases of insubordination are reported, with manifest proofs that for a long time the irreconcilables have been at work in their midst. The regiment of the Prince Eugene voted "No" by a large majority.

—The Columbus (Ohio) *State Journal* anxiously asks us if water is a beverage what is to be done with the beer? That is easily answered. The beer must be put down.

A WASHINGTON DUEL.

The Mountain and the Mouse—Bloody Threats and Peaceful Denouement—Newspaper Men as Duellists.

A duel, which has been the subject of conversation for the past week in Washington, was abruptly and ingloriously terminated yesterday. The principals were men of much prominence, and the friends of the gentlemen are also more or less noted. The trouble began in the reporters' gallery of the Senate about a week ago, after the close of a very impassioned speech by Senator Morton on the subject of reconstruction. The principals in the affair were M. L. Q. Washington, a member of the *World's* staff in N. York and the American correspondent of the London *Telegraph*, and Mr. Ben. T. Hutchins, originally from Concord, H. H., but now a resident of Atlanta, Ga. During the war he was Lieutenant-Colonel of the 6th Regular Cavalry, while Mr. Washington was Assistant Secretary of State of the Confederacy under Benjamin. At the close of Mr. Morton's speech, Mr. Hutchins applauded its sentiments, giving at the same time a very free expression of his opinion of the Southern Rebels. Mr. Washington took violent exceptions to the expressions, and a quarrel ensued, Mr. Hutchins taking the initiative by writing a note in pencil to the effect that Washington would hear from him very soon. A demand for apology and retraction followed, and finally a direct challenge was sent to Mr. Washington by Mr. Hutchins, dated at Alexandria. Delays and efforts to amicably arrange the affair by friends followed, in which the most laughable diplomacy occurred. A meeting was finally decided upon at Silver Springs, near the residence of Frank P. Blair, Sr. More delays followed, and more friendly mediation by acquaintances. The persons who figured in the episode are more or less prominent. Mr. Washington has had acting for him Mr. J. J. Bright, son of ex-Senator Bright of Indiana, Colonel Richard Wintersmith of Kentucky, who was an officer in the Rebel army; and General A. C. Jones, also of the Rebel army. Mr. Hutchins experienced great difficulty in obtaining seconds, owing to the rigorous laws to prevent duelling, and his limited acquaintance. Mr. Hutchins' challenge was accepted, and Mr. Washington's seconds named, and while the preliminaries were going on, Mr. Hutchins' friends declined to serve. Then Mr. Washington's friends, believing that a settlement was out of the question, refused to go on the field. Each gentleman chose his surgeon, and the most complete arrangements were made. Mr. Crounse, of the *Times*, was prominent in endeavoring to effect a settlement. Jeremiah McKibben, who will be remembered as Broderick's second, was nonsulted by Mr. Hutchins, and John Coyle, former proprietor of the *National Intelligencer*, was acting for him at one time. The affair seems to have ended nobody knows exactly how, but it appears to be satisfactory to the friends of both parties. Both gentlemen, according to the accepted evidence, have shown great courage, and a perfect willingness to get shot at any time.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Trueman Homicide.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Allison and Peirce.

This morning the second special *venire* issued by the Sheriff was returned, and the jury was completed and sworn to try the cause of the Commonwealth vs. William Whitesides, the Constable of the Seventh ward, charged with the murder of Henry Trueman, colored, by shooting him on the 31st of March last. The prisoner is represented by Charles N. Mann, Christian Kneass, and W. B. Mann, Esqs., and District-Attorneys Sheppard and Hagert prosecuted. Mr. Hagert, opening the case, said that on the evening of March 31 the prisoner pursued a man named Morris, whom he was endeavoring to arrest, but who fled and escaped into Cross alley, which runs north from St. Mary street, between Seventh and Eighth. Trueman, who was totally unarmed and unoffending, being attracted merely by the fact of one man pursuing another, ran up the alley and asked the prisoner what was the matter, and the latter answering, "I'll show you," aimed his pistol at him and shot him. He was removed to the Hospital, where he died that night. After speaking of the different grades of murder, Mr. Hagert proceeded to the taking of testimony.

Thomas J. Smith, colored, testified—I knew the deceased, who lived on the east side of Cross alley; I saw the occurrence in which he was shot on the evening of March 31; I was standing nearly midway in Cross alley when I saw a crowd running along St. Mary street towards the alley; I learned that the excitement was caused by a young man running from Constable Whitesides; I saw Whitesides coming out of a small alley running north of Cross, and heard Harrison Trueman ask him what was the matter; he replied, "I'll show you what's the matter," adding something that I could not swear to, and he immediately pulled his revolver and fired and Trueman fell wounded; I was standing within two or three feet of Trueman when he was shot; Lydia Trusty stood between me and Trueman when he was shot; Trueman was doing nothing, just standing up in an ordinary way and merely asked the question; the whole occurrence occupied about two minutes; after he fired Whitesides backed with the revolver in his hand until he got nearly to St. Mary street, and then he ran up St. Mary street towards Eighth; Trueman was picked up and carried to the Hospital, where he died within three-quarters of an hour afterwards; I searched him and found no weapon upon him.

Cross-examined—When he backed I don't know who he was backing from, for they were all backing from him; but when he started to run up St. Mary street, he was followed by a crowd of men, women, and children, who cried, "Catch him." "He's shot Harry Trueman," "Kill the ——;" I did not see any stones thrown at him; before the shooting there were about twelve or fifteen persons in the alley; afterwards the crowd consisted perhaps of forty persons.

Dr. Shapleigh, who made the *post-mortem* examination, testified that death was caused by a gunshot wound in the abdomen. On trial.

Edward Payson Weston's Great Walk.

With precise punctuality Mr. Edward Payson Weston at 12·15 o'clock this morning flexed his limbs for his one-hundred-mile walk. The Empire Rink, New York, was brilliantly lighted and decorated. The track, which is made of clay and turning shavings two and a-half inches thick, was in good order, and the arrangements for the accommodation of spectators admirable. Weston was dressed in a black velvet suit and leather leggings, and carried a little riding-whip in his hand. He started off with the good wishes and hearty applause of those who had gathered there His gait was quite ordinary at the start, and not until he had made two circuits did he show any effort. It was evident he was husbanding his strength, although he intends to make a mile in twelve minutes until 2 o'clock. On the third circuit he threw off his coat and hat, and the muscles began to show their workings. The first mile was made in eleven minutes and fifty-five seconds, and the second in eleven minutes and forty-five seconds. Seven circuits made the mile. The following persons are the judges:—Messrs. Roswell Jerome, Charles H. Phelps, Frederick Keeler, Marlin England, James Burnham, and G. Winans.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R		Pacific Mail Steam...	38¾
Con. Stock..........	101½	Western Union Tele	33
do. scrip......	96½	Toledo & Wabash R.	55½
N. Y. & Erie Rail...	23¼	Mil. & St. Paul R.com	65½
Ph. and Rea. R......	105½	Mil. & St. Paul R.pref.	80⅜
Mich. South. & Nl.R.	97⅜	Adams Express ex-d.	63½
Cle. and Pitt. R......	108¼	Wells, Fargo & Co....	15
Chi. and N. W. com..	82¼	United States........	45¼
Chi. and N. W. pref..	89⅝	Gold..............	114¾
Chi. and R. I. R......	118¾	Market steady.	
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	95		

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, May 25.—Cotton dull and weak; sales 600 bales middling upland at 22¾c. Flour rather more steady; State, $4·60@5·55; Ohio, $4·95@6; Western, $4·60@6·20; Southern, $5·85@9·90. Wheat a shade firmer. Corn advanced 1c.; new mixed Western, $1·08@1·13. Oats more steady; State, 67@69c.; Western, 65@66c. Beef unchanged. Pork firm; mess, $29·75. Lard steady; steam, 14¾@16c.; kettle, 16½@16¾c. Whisky quiet at $1·08.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, May 25.—Cotton dull and nominal at 22¾@22½c. Flour fairly active and more steady. Wheat firm; Maryland, $1·40@1·50; Pennsylvania, $1·35. Corn firm; white, $1·14@1·16; yellow, $1·13@1·14. Oats dull at 62@65c. Mess Pork firm at $30. Bacon firm; rib sides, 17c.; clear do., 17½c.; shoulders, 14c.; hams, 21@22c. Lard quiet at 17½c. Whisky flat at $1·08@1·09.

—A pair of runaway horses overturned seven hives of bees in Illinois last week, and the enraged bees stung them to death.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Destructive Fire in St. Louis.

Missouri Republican Office Burned

The Great Fenian Excitement

Brethren Leaving for the Front.

From Prince Edward's Island.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Prince Edward Island Advices.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Commander Henry Wilson, commanding United States steamer Frolic, reports his arrival at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, on the 12th of May. On his passage there he passed fields of ice between the Gut of Carson and Prince Edward Island. The English ensign was saluted and answer returned by the batteries on shore. He states that mails are very irregular, one of the mail steamers being blocked in Shediac Bay by ice. The northern and western portions of the island are closed up by the ice, and the fisheries will not commence for a month at least.

General Garfield

asked and obtained leave to-day to report his ninety-five million dollar bill from the Committee on Banking and Currency next Wednesday.

Postal Telegraph.

Hon. C. C. Washburn has given notice that he will not report his postal telegraph bill until next December.

The Tax Bill.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The Ways and Means Committee held a meeting last night, at which they revised that portion of the tax bill reported to the House and recommitted. The only change made was to reduce the tax on wholesale liquor dealers to what it is in the present law. At first the committee had decided to increase it, but this determination has been abandoned. The bill will be reported to-day, and Mr. Schenck will endeavor to have the time fixed for its consideration.

The Northern Pacific Railroad.

The House Pacific Railroad Committee agreed to-day to report the Northern Pacific Railroad bill without amendments. It is the intention of the chairman of the committee to allow amendments to be offered in the House and to give one hour for debate.

FROM THE WEST.

Destruction of the "Missouri Republican" Office.

ST. LOUIS, May 25.—About half-past 8 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the bindery department of the Missouri *Republican* office. The flames spread with amazing rapidity, and in less than ten minutes the entire building was one sheet of fire, and before midnight there was nothing left of the office but a mass of ruins. The loss is estimated as follows:—One eight cylinder press, $35,000; one four cylinder press, $20,000; job-room, $3000; news-rood, $10,000; bindery, $10,000; paper, etc., $20,000; building, $40,000; library, $5000. The total loss, $160,000.

The four-cylinder press, which was not in use, wos in the fire-proof vault, and is probably safe. The large press may also be saved in a badly damaged state, and also the private library of the managing editor, valued at $1500, may be saved.

The following is a list of the insurances:—On the building,—$5000 each in the Globe, Mutual and Pacific Companies, of St. Louis; $5000 in the North American, of Philadelphia; $2500 in the Buffalo, of New York; $5000 International, of New York.

On the stock—$5000 in the Laclede Mutual o St. Louis, in the Home Mutual of St. Louis $5000 in the Missouri State Mutual; $3000 in the Citizen's Mutual of St. Louis; $5000 in the Mound City of St. Louis; $5000 in the St. Louis Insurance Company; $5000 in the Lumbermen's and Mechanics' of St. Louis; $5000 in the Citizens, Manhattan, Lamar, Security, and Putnam of New York; $2500 each in the Firemen's and Excelsior of New York; $5000 in the Commerce of Albany; $2500 in the Maryland of Baltimore, and $5000 in the St. Louis Mutual and Tradesmen's of St. Louis.

The queensware store of Hinke, Estelle & Co., on North Main street, the rear of which joined the rear of the *Republican* office, took fire and was damaged to the extent of $25,000. The stock was valued at $60,000, and is insured for about $25,000. The building was owned by the *Republican* Company and is insured for $13,000. An adjoining building on the south side, occupied by A. Jubell & Co., notions and fancy goods, and the Merchants' Paper Collar Company, was badly damaged by water. A small tobacco store, kept by William Bach, on Chesnut street, across the alley from the *Republican* office, was crushed by the falling walls. The loss on stock and building is $3000, insured.

Die Westliche Post newspaper, on Chesnut street, opposite the *Republican* office, was badly scorched, but was saved by the firemen.

The *Republican* will issue a small sheet to-day, and hereafter continue the publication as usual.

The *Irish News*, which was printed by the *Republican*, will be suspended for one week.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Fenian Excitement.

ROCHESTER, May 25.—Several car loads of Fenians, ticketed for Malone, passed through here from the West last night. One company of 30 men, under command of Captain O'Neill, left this city last night, and more are to leave to-day. All is excitement in Fenian circles.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, May 25.—Stocks strong. Money easy at 3@5 per cent. Gold, 114¾. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 111¾; do. 1864, do., 111; do. 1865 do., 111⅛; do. do. new, 113⅜; do. 1867, 113⅜; do. 1868, 113⅜; 10-40s, 108⅛; Virginia 6s, new, 69¼; Missouri 6s, 94⅛; Canton Company, 70; Cumberland preferred, 42; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 101⅛; Erie, 23⅛; Reading, 105⅛; Adams Express, 63⅛; Michigan Central, 123⅜; Michigan Southern, 97⅛; Illinois Central, 137⅛; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 107⅛; Chicago and Rock Island, 118⅛; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94⅛; Western Union Telegraph, 33.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Southern Presbyterian General Assembly.

LOUISVILLE, May 25.—The most interesting discussion in the Presbyterian General Assembly yesterday was on the subject of lay preaching. One of the principles of the Presbyterian Church is the high standard of education required of the ministry. A year ago the Assembly authorized the licensing of men as exhorters who had not received this thorough training. One of the presbyteries requested that this authority be withdrawn, and the request gave rise to a long, animated, earnest, and able debate. This question comes up again to-day.

The nomination to fill the chair of Pastoral Theology in the Columbia Theological Seminary of South Carolina being in order, Rev. Dr. James R. Wilson, of Augusta, Ga.; Rev. J. A. Lefevre, of Baltimore; Rev. Dr. H. H. Hopkins, of Owensboro', Ky.; and Rev. Dr. John H. Rice, of Franklin, Tennessee, were nominated. The election takes place to-day.

Last evening an enthusiastic home missionary meeting was held, and was addressed by Revs. Rutherford, Boggs, and Robinson. Revs. Van Dyke, Backus, and William E. Dodge, delegates from the Northern Assembly to propose the opening of a correspondence between the two bodies, arrived in Louisville last evening, and will probably be heard this morning.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, May 25—11·30 A. M.—Consols, 94¼ for both money and account. American securities quiet. U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 89; of 1865, old, 88¾; of 1867, 90¾; 10-40s, 86. Stocks quiet. Erie Railroad, 18; Illinois Central, 110; Great Western, 28.

LIVERPOOL, May 25—11·30 A. M.—Cotton dull; Middling uplands, 10⅞@11d.; middling Orleans, 11⅛d. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, May 25—2 P. M.—American securities quiet. Erie Railroad, 18½; Illinois Central, 110½.

LIVERPOOL, May 25—2 P. M.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 10⅞d.; middling Orleans, 11⅛@11¼d.; California wheat, 9s. 7d.@9s. 8d.; cheese dull at 73s.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

Mr. Chandler introduced a bill establishing the right of way of the Portage, Lake, and River Improvement Company and for a land grant to it. Referred.

He also offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire and report as to the most feasible method of restoring foreign commerce to American vessels. Laid on the table preparatory to remarks to be made on the subject by Mr. Chandler on Friday morning.

Mr. Sherman called up the bill making an appropriation of $25,000 out of the funds of the Freedmen's Bureau in aid of Wilberforce University, Ohio.

The bill was opposed by Mr. Ferry and supported by Messrs. Sawyer, Patterson, and Morrill (Vt) It then passed—yeas, 35; nays, 11.

The Consular, Diplomatic, Appropriation, and other bills were received from the House and referred to committees.

At 12·45 the Senate resumed the consideration of the report of the Conference Committee on the bill to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in several States, being the bill to enforce the fifteenth amendment.

Mr. Casserly argued that in introducing new matter into the bill the conference committee had transcended their authority, and that the provision proposed to be inserted that every voter at a general election, at which a member of Congress is voted for, shall be presumed to have voted for such member, would practically revolutionize the present law and do away with the secret ballot.

A question of order by Mr. Saulsbury, that it was not competent for this committee to add new matter to sections which had been agreed to by both houses, was overruled after a full statement of the case by the Chair.

House.

On motion of Mr. Garfield, Wednesday next was assigned for the business of the Committee on Banking and Currency.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill to revive the navigation and commercial interests of the United States.

Mr. Farnsworth stated his objections to the bill. It was a proposition really to hire men to build ships and then to hire men to run the ships after they were built, all for for the benefit of the makers of iron in Pennsylvania and the hewers of wood in Maine, both bounty and subsidy to be paid by the tax-payers of the United States. This was asking too much. This was crowding the overburdened tax-payers too hard. He was willing to vote for a bill to remit actual duties on materials actually used in ship-building, but he was not willing that the people should be taxed at both ends of the route. The diminution of the coastwise trade was attributable to other causes than those mentioned by the friends of the bill, and the trade was not to be revived by bounties. They might put vessels along the coast if they paid them enough.

They might put out little schooners to carry the United States flag if they paid money to do so, but that would not revive the carrying trade. They might pay enough to allow transportation to be done coastwise cheaper than it could be by railroad, but that would be doing a great wrong to the railroad interest. The bill proposed to give special bounty to one branch of the carrying trade at the expense of another branch. The coastwise trade by vessels could not compete with that by rail. Insurance was much greater.

Time was becoming very important in the transportation of freight as well as of passengers, and so far as the transportation of passengers by water was concerned that trade could not be revived by any bounties that might be given. He was willing whenever it was necessary for carrying the mails to authorize the Postmaster-General to contract for a long term of years with any company that would put good lines of steamers on the route between this country and European ports.

Subsidies were already paid for lines to China, the Sandwich Islands, and Brazil, and he was willing that the Postmaster-General should contract to give the entire postages to any one that would carry mails to Europe or elsewhere. But he was not willing to tax his constituents to pay bounty to men to put ships on the ocean. If the commerce of the country would not maintain ships they could not be maintained by taxes on the people. If the tariff was so high that ships could not be built here, and that commerce was broken down, then the tariff should be reduced so that ships could be built in this country and so that commerce may thrive, and that the revenue of the country may thrive too.

Mr. Logan said that he was entirely opposed to the bill, and opposed to the whole idea of giving bounties to ship-builders or anybody else for a particular interest. He argued against that and other features of the bill.

Mr. Lynch remarked that the committee had agreed to a substitute for the bill, and he offered it to be voted on as an amendment.

Mr. Ingersoll argued that the committee had misconceived the duty assigned to it. Their duty was to inquire into the causes of the decay of American commerce and navigation, but the committee had confined itself, so far as the pending bill was concerned, to the ship-building ing interests. Everybody knew that iron ships would not be built in Maine, and that wooden ships could not compete with iron ships in foreign trade. If the bill were to become a law it would not endanger the interests of foreigners in the carrying trade. American tonnage, so far as the foreign trade was concerned, would continue to decline, and decline until it became actually extinct.

It would have been just as sensible when the railroad business superseded the old stage-coach business to have reported a bill to revive the coach-building interest as to report the pending bill.

Mr. Garfield opposed the bill as not giving relief at the very place where relief was needed, namely, in regard to foreign tonnage. It gave relief where none was needed, in coastwise trade, and failed to give relief where is was needed. It did not give advantage enough to enable American tonnage to compete with that on the Clyde. All the subsidies, bounties, and drawbacks provided in the bill could not enable American shipowners to compete with the cheap iron vessels built on the Clyde.

Therefore, for the purpose of the foreign trade this bill was a failure, and for the purpose of the coasting trade it was unnecessary. On these two statements he rested his opposition to the bill. As to the bill, it was odious to the American mind. Under these circumstances he thought that the bill and amendments ought to be laid on the table, or to be recommitted.

The morning hour expired, and the bill went over till to-morrow.

In the substitute offered by Mr. Lynch the preamble is the same as in the original bill. The first section is modified as follows:—That upon all imported lumber, timber, hemp, manilla, and for iron and steel not advanced beyond rod bars and bolts, plates, beams, and forgings which may be used and wrought up into the construction of steam or sail vessels built in the United States and finished after the passage of this act whether for the hull, rigging, equipment, or machinery of such vessels, there shall be allowed and paid by the Secretary of the Treasury, under such regulations as he may prescribe, a rebate or drawback equal to the duties which may have been paid on such material, and where American material is used in the construction of vessels or steamers of not less than 1000 tons, there shall be allowed and paid, as aforesaid, an amount equivalent to the duties imposed on similar articles of foreign manufacture when imported.

The second section allowing ship stores and coal to be taken and consumed free of duty, remains as in the original bill.

The remaining sections of the bill are struck out.

Mr. Wheeler, from the Pacific Railroad Committee, reported back, without amendment, the Senate joint resolution authorizing the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to issue its bonds for the construction of its road and to secure the same by mortgage, and for other purposes. He remarked that when the bill was committed it was accompanied by twenty-four amendments, and he proposed that the debate be limited to one hour, so as to let those amendments be briefly explained.

Mr Sargent remarked that that would leave two and a half minutes for each amendment.

The debate went on without being limited.

Mr. Hawley addressed the House in support of his amendment, which forbids the company to sell its lands to others than actual settlers in lots over 160 acres or at prices beyond $2·50 an acre.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Wednesday, May 25, 1870.

We know of nothing new or interesting connected with the money market proper worthy of special notice. There is a steady current of money from the interior towards the great commercial centres of the Eastern seaboard, and as the business demand is extremely limited and bids fair to continue in this condition for several months to come, lenders are naturally anxious to put out their funds to the best advantage in the interim.

The rates are remarkably easy at 4@4½ per cent. on Governments and other good collaterals. First-class commercial paper is current at 5½@6 per cent.

Gold is very dull but rather stronger. Sales up to noon varied between 114⅜ and 114¼, closing at 114⅜.

Government bonds attract little attention just now in this market, and the prices are entirely based upon New York quotations. The market to-day is stronger in sympathy with gold.

There was a good business done at the Stock Board and prices again advanced. In city sixes there were sales of the new bonds at 102¾.

Reading Railroad was active and stronger Sales up to 52¾, closing strong. Pennsylvania was active and stronger. Sales at 56⅜@56½. Camden and Amboy sold steadily at 119⅝. Catawissa preferred sold largely at 36¾. Oil Creek and Allegheny was quiet, with small sales at 46⅝. Philadelphia and Erie was in sharp demand, with sales at 30½@30¾; 39½ was bid for North Pennsylvania, and 43 for Northern Central.

In Canals there were sales of Lehigh at 33⅝ b. o.

In Bank shares, Philadelphia was the only stock sold, at 160.

Coal and Passenger Railway stocks were neglected but steady.

Oil stocks continue in demand. ⅝ was bid for McClintock, 1⅛ for Corn Planter, and 69 for Curtin. The latter company declares a dividend of 10 per cent.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$3000 O C & A R bds 79	33 sh C & Am R.ls.119⅝
$2000 do......... 79½	200 sh Ph & E R.b60 30¾
$200 City 6s, N..c.102¾	100 do......... 30¾
$1000 do s5.102¾	100 do.....b30. 30¾
$1000 C & A m 6s,89 94	200 do......ls. 30½
$10000 Phil & E 7s.ls. 92½	100 do.....b60. 30⅝
$10000 Pa 6s 1 m.ls.101½	100 sh Read R.s5&i.52·56
$3000 Sch N 6s, 82.ls.	10 do......... 52¾
b30.. 58	190 do.s5wn&i.52·56
$1500 N Penna 7s... 88⅝	500 do..s10wn. 52¾
17 sh Phila Bk.....160	100 do......2d.52·68
100 sh Penna RR... 56⅛	100 do.....s10. 52⅝
100 do......... 56⅝	100 do....s5&i. 52½
100 do......... 56½	100 do.....s10. 52⅝
10 do.......... 56⅝	100 do.......ls. 52¾
200 do..... s12. 56⅜	400 do ......ls. 52¾
17 do......... 56½	200 do.......ls. 52¾
500 do.ls.b10flt. 56½	100 sh O C & A R.R. 46⅝
100 do. .b10flt. 56½	100 do.....b60. 46
100 sh Cata Prf.b60 36⅝	100 sh Leh Na..b60. 33⅝
100 do......... 36¾	100 Pa Cnl Stk..... 22
200 do..ls.b60. 36¾	10 sh W Jersey R.. 63
100 do 36¾	

NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M............	114½	10·55 A. M............	114⅝
10·20 "	114⅜	11·20 "	114½
10·35 "	114¾	11·50 "	114⅜
10·45 "	114⅝	12·05 "	114½
10·50 "	114½		

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117⅛@117¾; do., 1862, 111¾@111⅞; do. 1864, 111⅛@111¼; do. 1865, 111¼@111⅜; do. 1865, new, 113⅜@113½; do. 1867, do. 113⅜@113⅝; do. 1868, do., 113⅜@113⅝; 10-40s, 108⅛@108⅜; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 112¾@113; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 114¼@114½; Silver, 108@110. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $860@870; Central Pacific R. R., $930@940; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $770@780.

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117⅛@117¾; 5-20s of 1862, 111¾@112; do., 1864, 111⅛@111⅜; do., 1865, 111½@111⅝; do., July, 113⅜@113⅝; do. do., 1867, 113⅜@114; do. 1868, 113⅜@114; 10-40s, 108⅛@108⅜; 6s, 112¾@113. Gold, 114⅜.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, May 25.—Seeds—Cloverseed dull and nominal at $8@8·25 per 64 pounds. In Timothy nothing doing. Flaxseed is scarce and in demand by the crushers.

Bark—The last sale of No. 1 Quercitron was at $27 per ton.

The Flour market is characterized by extreme quietude, there being very little demand either for shipment or home consumption, but we continue yesterday's quotations. The sales foot up 800 barrels, including superfine at $4·50@4·75; extras at $4·75@5·25; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $5·25@6; Illinois do. do., low grade, at $5; Pennsylvania do. do. at $5·50@6·25; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $5·50@6·50; and fancy brands at $7@8·25, according to quality. Rye Flour is steady at $5·25.

The Wheat market is dull, and prices favor buyers. Sales of Pennsylvania red, $1·32@1·35, and Rye is firmer; a lot of very choice Pennsylvania sold at $1·10. Corn is dull and in small supply. Sales of 3000 bushels Pennsylvania and Delaware yellow at $1·10@1·11. Oats are quiet and lower. 3000 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 63@64c. In Barley and Malt no sales were reported.

Whisky is dull. We quote Western iron-bound at $1·09. and do. wood-bound at $1·07@1·08.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(*By Telegraph.*)

NEW YORK, May 25.—Arrived, steamships Nevada, Holsatia, and Russia, from Liverpool.

Also arrived, steamship Batavia, from Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 25.—Passed in for Baltimore—Brig Jeff Davis, from Windsor; schr E. R. Brown, from Bahamas; bark Chanticleer, from Sagua; and brig Alice Mowe, from West Indies. Passed out—Ship Alice M. Minor; ship Grey Eagle, for Mystic; barks Cricket, for Rio, and Niord, for London; brigs Speed, for Gibraltar; Mary Rice, for Charleston; Island Lass, for Nassau; and Zuleika, for Summerville.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.................MAY 25

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.........70 | 11 A. M.........77 | 2 P. M.........80

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

St'r Mars, Grumley, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Norw. bark Hermanos, Hauff, Stettin, L. Westergaard & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Rattlesnake, Winnett, 60 hours from Boston, in ballast to J. S. Hilles.

Steamer H. L. Gaw, Her, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Br. bark Agnes Frazer, Cameron, 15 days from Matanzas, with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co.

Br. brig Black Duck, Ellis, 11 days from Sagua, with molasses to Geo. C. Carson & Co.—vessel to Souder & Adams.

Schr Cornelia, Noyes, 5 days from Norfolk, with lumber to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr Transit, Beckett, 6 days from Gloucester, Mass., with fish to Stroup & Co.

Schr Cabinet, Stevens, 5 days from Newport, R. I., with fish to captain.

Schr Ney, Chase, 4 days from Newport, R. I., with fish to captain.

Schr Harmond, Hart, 14 days from Deer Island.
Schr White Swan, Collins, from New York.
Schr Emma M. Fox, Bonsall, from Nantucket.
Schr J. A. Hoffman, Hoffman, from New York.
Schr Buckeye, Shropshire, from Salem.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, May 25.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—

John M. Rine, with lumber to McIlvain & Bush.
E. & R. S. Gold, with lumber to Malone & Son.
Frank and Alice, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
Capt. C. Fable, with lumber to Malone & Son.
Maggie, with poplar wood, for Manayunk.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Tonawanda, Barrett, hence, at Savannah yesterday.

Schr Hector, Hackett, for Philadelphia, sailed from Havana 15th inst.

Schr Harvest Queen, McBride, was loading at Havana 15th inst., for north of Hatteras.

Schr S. S. Tyler, Pratt, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 21st inst.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

BROOKS AND COX.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Those eminent legislators who decorate and defend the Democracy of this city in Congress, Mr. Brooks and Mr. Cox, who do most of the eloquence, inasmuch as thinking is an entirely superfluous function, in behalf of their singular constituencies, of course could not be expected to let slip such an occasion as the proposition to abolish the mission at Rome gave them for an airing of their devotion. They are not our sole representatives, it is true. But the accomplished Mr. Morrissey is at present in the position of the scriptural person who had bought him a yoke of oxen, which we understand to be the ancient analogue of the modern pursuit of looking after the bulls of our Wall street Bashan, and therefore he could not come, and the sly Mr. Fox notoriously goes on his way rejoicing, caring for none of these things. It was rather unfortunate that neither of these persons was able to lift up his brogue in defense of the assailed Papacy, inasmuch as both have a hereditary and a sectarian, as well a polemical, claim to the championship of that imperilled institution. But so it was, and upon the old Native American, Mr. Brooks, and the author of "The Buckeye Abroad," whose political gyrations we really do not feel ourselves obliged to remember or to record, devolved the task to prop and puff the "poor old Pope."

It was the opinion of Anthony Weller, concerning the hortatory eloquence of the shepherd at the tea-party of the United Grand Junction Ebenezer Temperance Association, that "wery well he did it, considering how heavy them muffins must have lied on his chest." We are happy to find it in our power to pay a similar compliment to Mr. Brooks. Considering how the ghastly and uncoffined shade of Archbishop Hughes must have constantly appeared to himself to annotate his remarks by waving before his inner sight exhumed *Expresses*, still more ghastly and unsavory than itself, in which cruel and unusual language was applied to that lamented prelate and all his works, Mr. Brooks discharged his task and his fire with uncommon vigor and precision. Of its copiousness nobody need to be told who has heretofore wandered through the watery waste of his emissions in the *Globe*, and found, in quantity if not in quality, books in the running Brooks, M. C. The entire enthusiasm with which Mr. Brooks has come to regard the faith of the foreign portion of his constituency, whose oft-repeated votive offerings have made him what he officially is, impels us to congratulate him on his conversion from the abhorrence with which the unregenerate and editorial Brooks of 1857 regarded the scarlet female person to the reverential tolerance, not to say the humble adoration, by which the same object, clothed in the purple and fine linen of political preferment, has come to be the "most venerable city in the world," and "the mother of art," in the purged and unscaled eyes of the ambitious and Congressional Brooks of 1870. After this there did not seem to be much more in the way of aggregation of agony left for Mr. Cox to do. That ingenious person, however, contrived to see Mr. Brooks' laudation, and to "go it" considerably better. Whereas to the æsthetic Brooks Rome was only the "mother of art," to the deeply devout Cox she was still more interesting as being "the birthplace of Christianity." The incongruous and impertinent Judge Hoar having annotated this statement with a suggestion not wholly unconnected with Nazareth, Mr. Cox, with a spirit for which his constituents ought to give him credit, retorted that he meant "ancient Christianity," and not "modern Protestantism, or modern transcendentalism, or modern free-lovism," leaving the inevitable inference to be drawn that these latter systems were offshoots of the Nazarene, as religion pure and undefiled of the Roman, stem. Before such a sunset glow as this Brooks naturally paled his ineffectual fires, and subsided into silence.

But both these eminent converts and athletes of the faith really deserve so much of a canonization as the early and numerous votes of the faithful can confer:—

> These be the great twin brethren
> To whom the Romans pray.

And as the twain of whom these lines were originally written left their home by the proud Eurotas to hasten to the rescue of Rome in a crisis, and thus added a Roman to an Athenian homage, so ought Castor Brooks and Pollux Cox to receive the plaudits and the suffrages of that modern and Milesian multitude which unites the titular and scholastic glories of Greece to the faith of Rome.

THE SPANISH THRONE—A PROSPECT OF A SETTLEMENT AT LAST.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Recent news regarding the Iberian Peninsula is full of interest. A cable despatch from Paris has it that letters from Madrid confirm previous reports to the effect that Prim and Saldanha have an understanding and that the understanding points to an Iberian union.

Such is the news. If the news is true it is good. If it is not true we must still say it is the best thing that can possibly happen on the Peninsula. We have no means of knowing what is the value of an arrangement come to by Prim and Saldanha, or whether there is any such arrangement. This, however, we do know: that an Iberian union is the one thing most likely to settle the Spanish throne question and to give peace and prosperity to the Peninsula. For a time it was our opinion that Napoleon might do well to place himself at the head of the Latin races. If Italy and Spain and Portugal could agree to make up their own differences and then jointly to make up their differences with France, no better arrangement than a grand Latin union could be conceived. The march of events has not encouraged us in the belief that any such union is immediately practicable. Mexico, somehow, spoiled our dream. A Latin union for the present is not practicable. In the interests of humanity and civilization, in the high sense, it is not even desirable. But an Iberian union, though a lesser triumph, points in the same high direction. We have no choice, therefore, but to give it our hearty encouragement. Such a union would be a good thing for Spain, a good thing for Portugal, a good thing for the so-called Latin races, and a good thing for modern progress. If a union of the whole Latin family is not now possible, a union of certain subordinate sections of that family is at least hopeful and full of encouragement.

We look upon the present union movement in the Iberian Peninsula from the point of view thus indicated. We wish to see the peoples uniting. We wish to see national barriers breaking down, prejudices yielding, and languages ceasing to act as dividing forces. We wish to see not only the union of nations, but of races, and, indeed, of the whole human family. Every barrier that is broken down, every prejudice that yields, every dividing force that loses its energy, is a gain to civilization. For these reasons we some time since rejoiced in the successes of Prussia, because they pointed to the unification of Germany. For the same reasons we encouraged Napoleon to put himself at the head of the Latin races. And later, for these same reasons, when Spain was experiencing her first difficulty in filling the vacant throne of Isabella, and when her eyes were momentarily turned to Portugal, we advised Prim and the rest of them to follow the example of the English people, who, on the occasion of the death of Elizabeth, invited King James of Scotland to London, and thus harmoniously and happily made Scotland and England one. We are not ignorant of the fact that it was difficult then to take our advice. Spain was not prepared, and Portugal was not ready. Now, however, after a year and many odd months, Spain still begs for a king. The princes of Europe will not have the crown. Spain has come down so low as to offer the crown to her own subjects, but even they object. Espartero does not care for it, and Serrano is sick of his empty honors. It has always been a matter of surprise to us that Portugal did not catch the contagion of revolution from her neighbor. It now appears that our surprise was not wholly without reason. If our news proves to be correct there has been a quiet understanding between a powerful party in Portugal and the leaders of the Spanish revolution. At all events this does appear:—Prim has been in correspondence with Saldanha. This also is undeniable: the Iberian question, through the Spanish revolution, has reached a point which offers a solution of all existing trouble in the Peninsula.

The settlement of the Spanish throne question is now, in our judgment, made easy. The King of Portugal is a young and highly respectable sovereign. With the materials at his command he has governed wisely and well. Spain cannot do better than offer him the double crown. Luis can reign as well in Madrid as in Lisbon; and if Portugal becomes a second Scotland and Lisbon a second Edinburgh, neither Spain nor Portugal will have any cause of complaint. The union of the two kingdoms in the Peninsula has become a necessity, and a better opportunity than that wich now promises to offer itself will never be presented. Divided, the Iberian Peninsula is weak. United, Spain and Portugal would be a force in the modern world. If Spain is wise she will offer her despised crown to King Luis of Portugal.

ANNEXATION.

From the N. Y. Sun.

Senator Pomeroy of Kansas offered in the Senate on Thursday last a resolution requesting the President to open negotiations with the Government of Great Britain, to ascertain whether the British North American provinces can be annexed to the United States upon terms honorable to both parties. This proposition is probably regarded as a wise one by some of the more ardent and thoughtless among our people. We observe also that a movement in favor of annexation is going on in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Societies are organized, public meetings are held, speeches are made, and pamphlets in favor of annexation are distributed.

All this is so much labor lost, especially the resolution of Senator Pomeroy; it can come to nothing. Great Britain cannot consent to the annexation of her colonies to the United States, and the efforts of the friends of annexation on the north of the border will all be of no avail, except so far as they may influence public opinion in their own neighborhood.

The destiny of the North American provinces is independence. They are separated from the United States by the great lakes in the centre, and by the St. John's and the St. Francis rivers on the east. They have every resource necessary for the establishment of an independent power. They have a Constitution formed for this very purpose, and capable, like the Constitution of the United States, of indefinite expansion over new provinces and territories. Great Britain has already proclaimed her desire to see them set up upon their own account, and take a place in the family of nations. As they now stand, they are to her a cause of great weakness; and were they separated from her and formed into a friendly State, with a republican, aristocratic, or monarchical government, the strength and security of the parent country would be much increased. She has accordingly of late improved every proper opportunity to stimulate them to such a policy. There is no doubt that whenever they may resolve to enter upon it, she will afford them every possible facility and advantage. This then is what they ought to do, and what patriotic men within their borders and judicious men without ought to urge upon their consideration.

The idea of annexing these provinces to the United States, however much it may flatter the vanity of theorizing statesmen among ourselves, or however agreeable it may be to impatient spirits in the provinces, is entirely impracticable. The majority of the people north of the line are opposed to it, and cannot be brought to favor it; and the pride and prestige of Great Britain render it equally inadmissible. Let this notion, then, be dismissed so far as possible from the minds of practical politicians everywhere; let the provinces enter upon their career of independence, and let us here in the United States give them all suitable encouragement and aid in taking this great step. No feelings but those of friendship ought to be cultivated between the two countries. We are neighbors, and our interests in many respects are identical. With independence, our relations must become much more intimate; and the sooner the new nation is formed and put in motion the better for the Canadas, the better for England, and the better for the United States.

WESTON'S WALK.

From the N. Y. World.

Weston, the pedestrian whose previous professional feats have mainly been in demonstrating, to the dissatisfaction of everybody except himself, that but for peculiar misadventures he might, could, would, or should have performed the things he had undertaken to do, and of whom it may thence be said in particular, as it has been said of us all generally, that he walks by faith and not by sight, has now, after many defeats upon the road, which he has converted into victories on paper, engaged to attempt the achievement, which really is a difficult one, of walking 100 miles within twenty-two hours.

It is not likely that a great concourse will be attracted by this announcement. The person who, not being especially moved thereto by lust of filthy lucre, cares to sit awake for twenty-two hours to see another person walking, is even rarer than the person whom the love of notoriety or money can seduce into an attempt to walk during that period; and certainly no person can derive any exhilaration from seeing any part of the performance, since it is only as a whole that it is astonishing or unusual. The traditional skeptic, who, upon being informed that a raven would live for a century, incontinently bought one to try the truth of the statement, was quite as likely to ascertain the point in dispute as any single person will be to know whether Mr. Weston has or has not performed the task which he has set himself, and to the performance of which he solicits the attention, the attendance, and the dollars of his fellow-men.

This improbability of the public's becoming intensely interested in this pedestrian procedure is matter of congratulation. For if people decline to go, in remunerative numbers, to see other people do things of which the only attraction is the difficulty and the danger, the latter people will cease to attempt those things, and will find no imitators, in place of the crowd of imitators they would be sure to attract if they had a sufficient crowd of admiring spectators.

Undoubtedly it is a good thing that a man should be able to walk well, and anybody who exhorts him into a daily walk, as anybody who exalts his daily conversation, is something of a public benefactor. But it is equally clear that it is a very bad thing for a man to derange the habits of a healthy life by taking violent exercise, without sleep and with only hurried and unsatisfactory refreshment, for nearly twenty-four hours at a time. Prompt repair, according to the authorities, will make good the losses of temporary exhaustion. But an exhaustion so utter and so protracted as must be brought about by success, or even by a colorable failure, in such an attempt as this person Weston promises to make, is a constitutional strain so severe as to be almost irreparable. It is not good that such exhibitions should be encouraged.

It is the function of Mr. Bergh to protect donkeys. If a man, however, voluntarily makes a donkey of himself, he does not thereby incur, nor does he deserve, the championship of Mr. Bergh. The only way of restoring him to his normal condition is to leave him to his own devices in solitude. And that, we are glad to know, is the mode likely to be adopted, and to be effectual, in the case of this Mr. Weston.

WENDELL PHILLIPS AND THE LABOR QUESTION.

From the N. Y. Times.

The great anti-slavery orator has found a new theme—or, perhaps, it would be fairer to say that he has returned to an old one. No sooner is the enfranchisement of the negro complete, than he sees in the condition of the laboring classes the work for a new organization, and in the eight-hour law the object of a fresh agitation. In the oration at Boston, recently given, Wendell Phillips exhibits, in undiminished force, his powers of vigorous declamation and impassioned rhetoric. While heartily coinciding with his general principles, and, in the main, agreeing with many of his demands, we think that the orator overlooks, to a great extent, the practical difficulties of the question. The relation between capital and labor is a subject which cannot be settled by Legislatures. No one can find fault with a working man making the best possible bargain on the score of time and wages, and as in the nature of things it is impossible for labor to treat on equal terms with capital unless in combination, no one can deny the necessity of united action on the part of workmen. But while labor is to some extent stationary, capital is the most migratory of all the elements of production. Not all the eloquence of Mr. Phillips can infuse so much sentiment into this great power as will induce it to purchase labor at home at a higher price than it can be obtained for abroad. The experiment has been to some extent tried in England, and the result is that Belgium and France supply the machinery that used to come from English workshops. The labor question must, therefore, be looked at as an international one, and, to ensure success, its leaders must seek a common rallying-point, by which the scattered organizations existing all over the world may be united in one invincible host. The Unionists of Europe are becoming alive to this fact, and are at this moment laying the foundation of a cosmopolitan association such as we have indicated.

The prospect of creating a power so formidable may appear to bode little good to the ultimate progress of society. Were one to judge from the ravings of certain socialistic leaders of the movement in France, the formation of a great labor league would certainly seem likely to be a calamity to the human race. But one result of a universal interchange of plans and opinions would be to dispel such illusions as these which are cherished by the European communists; and our American workmen could perform no greater service in the cause of humanity than by showing that they can recognize, as fairly and frankly as their spokesman did at Boston, the true place and function of the capitalist. It is to be wished that Mr. Phillips had insisted emphatically upon the necessity of adopting some plan of adjusting trade disputes by discussion or arbitration, instead of by the summary and wasteful process of strikes. Capital and labor must be, to some extent, although we hope a constantly diminishing extent, opposing forces; but a line of progress is quite possible between them, as it is in many parallel cases in society and government.

GRANT ON THE RIGHT OF FLIRTATION.

From the N. Y. World.

President Grant, it seems, has ordered a court-martial to be held upon an officer of the army by way of compelling him, if one may "talk horse" on such a theme, to give his skittish wife "her head." The officer in question, Colonel Bailey by name, is accused of being neither young nor good-looking, while his wife is described as an angel of loveliness, gifted with a fine natural genius for "flirtation." Of course, no intelligent mind can refuse its sympathy to the wife in such a case. Nor can we fail to admire the beautiful elasticity of martial law, potent alike to define the political rights of Cuffy in the swamps of Florida and to vindicate the privileges of lovely woman in the ballrooms of Washington. How melancholy it is to reflect that the sad fate of that interesting young lady of Nova Scotia, whom all the world for many years has mourned in pensive song, might have been averted had she but lived in our own happy time and happier land. The

> "Captain bold of Halifax,
> Who lived in winter quarters,"

and by whose unprincipled desertion the unfortunate Miss Bailey was driven in a moment of frenzy to

> "Hang her in her garters,"

would have been promptly and properly condemned to matrimonial hard labor for life had his victim but been able to appeal with "large and luminous eyes," and her back hair artistically let down, to the heart of an American President and the drum-head of an American commander-in-chief. The charges against Colonel Bailey are said to be brought under the category of "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." It is a pity that King David had not thought of applying this sort of discipline to the eminent Hebrew soldier, Uriah, whose prurient and provoking interference with the naturally sportive and gracious dispositions of his wife, Bathsheba, gave so much annoyance to his sovereign. The coarser and more violent expedient adopted in that case, of despatching the meddlesome and uxorious general to the forefront of a battle in which he was slain, only served in the end to invest him with a fictitious aureole of martyrdom, and to deprive his poor, persecuted wife of the sympathies to which, as we now perceive, she was in truth entitled.

We earnestly advise Mrs. Cady Stanton and Miss Anthony, and the rest of our fair friends who lead the future of their sex, to look to it lest they find themselves suddenly supplanted in the confidence and the esteem of their charming sisters by this artful chivalry of the President. The enthusiasm which, it must be confessed, the right of suffrage has thus far failed to elicit from the female bosom will surely be aroused by a grand movement in behalf of the right of flirtation. Let it once be clearly understood that Grant means to proclaim this right and enforce it by the bayonet, and neither constitutional restrictions, nor party conventions, nor the united opposition of all the married men in America, will avail to prevent his being carried in triumph, upon a swelling tide of irrepressible crinoline fringed with flashing epaulette, into the throne of a gynocratic despotism more formidable than the empire of the Cæsars or the Napoleons.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3, 1870.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1870.

Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South Third street.

The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M. from May 30 to June 3, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
Treasurer.
5 4 60t

☞ NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY will be held in Room No. 24, PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., for the consideration of an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to authorize the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad Company to increase its Capital Stock," approved the 29th day of March, 1870.

By order of the Board of Managers.
5 2 t6 9 A. E. DOUGHERTY, Secretary.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN accordance with the provisions of the existing acts of Assembly, that a meeting of the commissioners named in an act entitled "An Act to Incorporate the PROTECTION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, to be located in the city of Philadelphia," approved the 13th day of April, A. D. 1859, and the supplement thereto, approved the 26th day of April, A. D. 1870, will be held at 1 o'clock P. M. on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1870, at No. 132 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, when the books for subscription to the capital stock will be opened and the other action taken requisite to complete the organization. 5 13 1m

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN accordance with the provisions of the existing acts of Assembly, that a meeting of the commissioners named in an act entitled "An Act to Incorporate the MOYAMENSING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, to be located in the city of Philadelphia," approved the 13th day of April, A. D. 1859, and the supplement thereto, approved the 26th day of April, A. D. 1870, will be held at 12 o'clock M. on the 15th day of June, 1870, at No. 132 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, when the books for subscription to the capital stock will be opened and the other action taken requisite to complete the organization. 5 13 1m

☞ NOTICE.

OFFICE OF CHES. AND OHIO CANAL,
ANNAPOLIS, May 3, 1870.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held in ANNAPOLIS on MONDAY, June 6, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BENJAMIN FAWCETT,
Secretary to Stockholders.
5 5 t6 6

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the CLARION RIVER AND SPRING CREEK OIL COMPANY will be held at HORTICULTURAL HALL, BROAD Street, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 25th inst at 8 o'clock. 5 12 12t

☞ TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philadelphia.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous, does not contain lead, nor any *vitalic* poison to produce paralysis or death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye has had thirty years untarnished reputation to uphold its integrity as the only Perfect Hair Dye—Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists. Applied at No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27 mwf$

☞ HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26

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Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
No. 208 BROADWAY,
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IN GREAT VARIETY.
ALL THE ABOVE GOODS WILL BE SOLD, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT THE
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AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
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FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES
In 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND and other Jewelry of the latest designs.
Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.
Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery
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We are now selling our Watches at retail for wholesale prices, $12 and upwards, all in hunting cases. Gentlemen's and Ladies' sizes, warranted good timers as the best, costing ten times as much.
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Send for circular. Goods sent C. O. D.
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Successor to SHARPE & THOMSON,
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HAIR CURLERS,
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This Curler is the most perfect invention ever offered to the public. It is easily operated, neat in appearance and will not injure the hair, as there is no heat required, nor any metallic substance used to rust or break the hair Manufactured only, and for sale wholesale and retail, by
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5 23 6m No 63 North FRONT Street, Philadelphia.
Sold at all Dry Goods, Trimming and Notion Stores.

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1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870
1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870
1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1870
1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870
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WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
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ESLER & BROTHER,
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Wood Mouldings, Brackets and General Turning Work, Hand-rail Balusters and Newel Posts.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

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Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of
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And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, 3 28 mws
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LEGAL NOTICES.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY ON THE Estate of GEORGE W. BENNERS, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Wills for the city and county of Philadelphia, all persons indebted to or those having claims or demands against the same are requested to present them without delay to

EDWIN H. FITLER,
5 11 w 6t* No. 23 N. WATER Street.

WATER PURIFIERS.
FARSON'S
New Patent Water Filter and Purifier
Will effectually cleanse from all IMPURITIES, and remove all foul taste or smell from water passed through it.
In operation and for sale at the MANUFACTORY, No. 220 DOCK Street, and sold by House-furnishing Stores generally. 5 21t

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Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

BROOKS AND COX.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Those eminent legislators who decorate and defend the Democracy of this city in Congress, Mr. Brooks and Mr. Cox, who do most of the eloquence, inasmuch as thinking is an entirely superfluous function, in behalf of their singular constituencies, of course could not be expected to let slip such an occasion as the proposition to abolish the mission at Rome gave them for an airing of their devotion. They are not our sole representatives, it is true. But the accomplished Mr. Morrissey is at present in the position of the scriptural person who had bought him a yoke of oxen, which we understand to be the ancient analogue of the modern pursuit of looking after the bulls of our Wall street Bashan, and therefore he could not come, and the sly Mr. Fox notoriously goes on his way rejoicing, caring for none of these things. It was rather unfortunate that neither of these persons was able to lift up his brogue in defense of the assailed Papacy, inasmuch as both have a hereditary and a sectarian, as well a polemical, claim to the championship of that imperilled institution. But so it was, and upon the old Native American, Mr. Brooks, and the author of "The Buckeye Abroad," whose political gyrations we really do not feel ourselves obliged to remember or to record, devolved the task to prop and puff the "poor old Pope."

It was the opinion of Anthony Weller, concerning the hortatory eloquence of the shepherd at the tea-party of the United Grand Junction Ebenezer Temperance Association, that "wery well he did it, considering how heavy them muffins must have lied on his chest." We are happy to find it in our power to pay a similar compliment to Mr. Brooks. Considering how the ghastly and uncoffined shade of Archbishop Hughes must have constantly appeared to himself to annotate his remarks by waving before his inner sight exhumed *Expresses*, still more ghastly and unsavory than itself, in which cruel and unusual language was applied to that lamented prelate and all his works, Mr. Brooks discharged his task and his fire with uncommon vigor and precision. Of its copiousness nobody need to be told who has heretofore wandered through the watery waste of his emissions in the *Globe*, and found, in quantity if not in quality, books in the running Brooks, M. C. The entire enthusiasm with which Mr. Brooks has come to regard the faith of the foreign portion of his constituency, whose oft-repeated votive offerings have made him what he officially is, impels us to congratulate him on his conversion from the abhorrence with which the unregenerate and editorial Brooks of 1857 regarded the scarlet female person to the reverential tolerance, not to say the humble adoration, by which the same object, clothed in the purple and fine linen of political preferment, has come to be the "most venerable city in the world," and "the mother of art," in the purged and unscaled eyes of the ambitious and Congressional Brooks of 1870. After this there did not seem to be much more in the way of aggregation of agony left for Mr. Cox to do. That ingenious person, however, contrived to see Mr. Brooks' laudation, and to "go it" considerably better. Whereas to the æsthetic Brooks Rome was only the "mother of art," to the deeply devout Cox she was still more interesting as being "the birthplace of Christianity." The incongruous and impertinent Judge Hoar having annotated this statement with a suggestion not wholly unconnected with Nazareth, Mr. Cox, with a spirit for which his constituents ought to give him credit, retorted that he meant "ancient Christianity," and not "modern Protestantism, or modern transcendentalism, or modern freelovism," leaving the inevitable inference to be drawn that these latter systems were offshoots of the Nazarene, as religion pure and undefiled of the Roman, stem. Before such a sunset glow as this Brooks naturally paled his ineffectual fires, and subsided into silence.

But both these eminent converts and athletes of the faith really deserve so much of a canonization as the early and numerous votes of the faithful can confer:—

> These be the great twin brethren
> To whom the Romans pray.

And as the twain of whom these lines were originally written left their home by the proud Eurotas to hasten to the rescue of Rome in a crisis, and thus added a Roman to an Athenian homage, so ought Castor Brooks and Pollux Cox to receive the plaudits and the suffrages of that modern and Milesian multitude which unites the titular and scholastic glories of Greece to the faith of Rome.

THE SPANISH THRONE—A PROSPECT OF A SETTLEMENT AT LAST.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Recent news regarding the Iberian Peninsula is full of interest. A cable despatch from Paris has it that letters from Madrid confirm previous reports to the effect that Prim and Saldanha have an understanding and that the understanding points to an Iberian union.

Such is the news. If the news is true it is good. If it is not true we must still say it is the best thing that can possibly happen on the Peninsula. We have no means of knowing what is the value of an arrangement come to by Prim and Saldanha, or whether there is any such arrangement. This, however, we do know: that an Iberian union is the one thing most likely to settle the Spanish throne question and to give peace and prosperity to the Peninsula. For a time it was our opinion that Napoleon might do well to place himself at the head of the Latin races. If Italy and Spain and Portugal could agree to make up their own differences and then jointly to make up their differences with France, no better arrangement than a grand Latin union could be conceived. The march of events has not encouraged us in the belief that any such union is immediately practicable. Mexico, somehow, spoiled our dream. A Latin union for the present is not practicable. In the interests of humanity and civilization, in the high sense, it is not even desirable. But an Iberian union, though a lesser triumph, points in the same high direction. We have no choice, therefore, but to give it our hearty encouragement. Such a union would be a good thing for Spain, a good thing for Portugal, a good thing for the so-called Latin races, and a good thing for modern progress. If a union of the whole Latin family is not now possible, a union of certain subordinate sections of that family is at least hopeful and full of encouragement.

We look upon the present union movement in the Iberian Peninsula from the point of view thus indicated. We wish to see the peoples uniting. We wish to see national barriers breaking down, prejudices yielding, and languages ceasing to act as dividing forces. We wish to see not only the union of nations, but of races, and, indeed, of the whole human family. Every barrier that is broken down, every prejudice that yields, every dividing force that loses its energy, is a gain to civilization. For these reasons we some time since rejoiced in the successes of Prussia, because they pointed to the unification of Germany. For the same reasons we encouraged Napoleon to put himself at the head of the Latin races. And later, for these same reasons, when Spain was experiencing her first difficulty in filling the vacant throne of Isabella, and when her eyes were momentarily turned to Portugal, we advised Prim and the rest of them to follow the example of the English people, who, on the occasion of the death of Elizabeth, invited King James of Scotland to London, and thus harmoniously and happily made Scotland and England one. We are not ignorant of the fact that it was difficult then to take our advice. Spain was not prepared, and Portugal was not ready. Now, however, after a year and many odd months, Spain still begs for a king. The princes of Europe will not have the crown. Spain has come down so low as to offer the crown to her own subjects, but even they object. Espartero does not care for it, and Serrano is sick of his empty honors. It has always been a matter of surprise to us that Portugal did not catch the contagion of revolution from her neighbor. It now appears that our surprise was not wholly without reason. If our news proves to be correct there has been a quiet understanding between a powerful party in Portugal and the leaders of the Spanish revolution. At all events this does appear:—Prim has been in correspondence with Saldanha. This also is undeniable: the Iberian question, through the Spanish revolution, has reached a point which offers a solution of all existing trouble in the Peninsula.

The settlement of the Spanish throne question is now, in our judgment, made easy. The King of Portugal is a young and highly respectable sovereign. With the materials at his command he has governed wisely and well. Spain cannot do better than offer him the double crown. Luis can reign as well in Madrid as in Lisbon; and if Portugal becomes a second Scotland and Lisbon a second Edinburgh, neither Spain nor Portugal will have any cause of complaint. The union of the two kingdoms in the Peninsula has become a necessity, and a better opportunity than that wich now promises to offer itself will never be presented. Divided, the Iberian Peninsula is weak. United, Spain and Portugal would be a force in the modern world. If Spain is wise she will offer her despised crown to King Luis of Portugal.

ANNEXATION.

From the N. Y. Sun.

Senator Pomeroy of Kansas offered in the Senate on Thursday last a resolution requesting the President to open negotiations with the Government of Great Britain, to ascertain whether the British North American provinces can be annexed to the United States upon terms honorable to both parties. This proposition is probably regarded as a wise one by some of the more ardent and thoughtless among our people. We observe also that a movement in favor of annexation is going on in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Societies are organized, public meetings are held, speeches are made, and pamphlets in favor of annexation are distributed.

All this is so much labor lost, especially the resolution of Senator Pomeroy; it can come to nothing. Great Britain cannot consent to the annexation of her colonies to the United States, and the efforts of the friends of annexation on the north of the border will all be of no avail, except so far as they may influence public opinion in their own neighborhood.

The destiny of the North American provinces is independence. They are separated from the United States by the great lakes in the centre, and by the St. John's and the St. Francis rivers on the east. They have every resource necessary for the establishment of an independent power. They have a Constitution formed for this very purpose, and capable, like the Constitution of the United States, of indefinite expansion over new provinces and territories. Great Britain has already proclaimed her desire to see them set up upon their own account, and take a place in the family of nations. As they now stand, they are to her a cause of great weakness; and were they separated from her and formed into a friendly State, with a republican, aristocratic, or monarchical government, the strength and security of the parent country would be much increased. She has accordingly of late improved every proper opportunity to stimulate them to such a policy. There is no doubt that whenever they may resolve to enter upon it, she will afford them every possible facility and advantage. This then is what they ought to do, and what patriotic men within their borders and judicious men without ought to urge upon their consideration.

The idea of annexing these provinces to the United States, however much it may flatter the vanity of theorizing statesmen among ourselves, or however agreeable it may be to impatient spirits in the provinces, is entirely impracticable. The majority of the people north of the line are opposed to it, and cannot be brought to favor it; and the pride and prestige of Great Britain render it equally inadmissible. Let this notion, then, be dismissed so far as possible from the minds of practical politicians everywhere; let the provinces enter upon their career of independence, and let us here in the United States give them all suitable encouragement and aid in taking this great step. No feelings but those of friendship ought to be cultivated between the two countries. We are neighbors, and our interests in many respects are identical. With independence, our relations must become much more intimate; and the sooner the new nation is formed and put in motion the better for the Canadas, the better for England, and the better for the United States.

WESTON'S WALK.

From the N. Y. World.

Weston, the pedestrian whose previous professional feats have mainly been in demonstrating, to the dissatisfaction of everybody except himself, that but for peculiar misadventures he might, could, would, or should have performed the things he had undertaken to do, and of whom it may thence be said in particular, as it has been said of us all generally, that he walks by faith and not by sight, has now, after many defeats upon the road, which he has converted into victories on paper, engaged to attempt the achievement, which really is a difficult one, of walking 100 miles within twenty-two hours.

It is not likely that a great concourse will be attracted by this announcement. The person who, not being especially moved thereto by lust of filthy lucre, cares to sit awake for twenty-two hours to see another person walking, is even rarer than the person whom the love of notoriety or money can seduce into an attempt to walk during that period; and certainly no person can derive any exhilaration from seeing any part of the performance, since it is only as a whole that it is astonishing or unusual. The traditional skeptic, who, upon being informed that a raven would live for a century, incontinently bought one to try the truth of the statement, was quite as likely to ascertain the point in dispute as any single person will be to know whether Mr. Weston has or has not performed the task which he has set himself, and to the performance of which he solicits the attention, the attendance, and the dollars of his fellow-men.

This improbability of the public's becoming intensely interested in this pedestrian procedure is matter of congratulation. For if people decline to go, in remunerative numbers, to see other people do things of which the only attraction is the difficulty and the danger, the latter people will cease to attempt those things, and will find no imitators, in place of the crowd of imitators they would be sure to attract if they had a sufficient crowd of admiring spectators.

Undoubtedly it is a good thing that a man should be able to walk well, and anybody who exhorts him into a daily walk, as anybody who exalts his daily conversation, is something of a public benefactor. But it is equally clear that it is a very bad thing for a man to derange the habits of a healthy life by taking violent exercise, without sleep and with only hurried and unsatisfactory refreshment, for nearly twenty-four hours at a time. Prompt repair, according to the authorities, will make good the losses of temporary exhaustion. But an exhaustion so utter and so protracted as must be brought about by success, or even by a colorable failure, in such an attempt as this person Weston promises to make, is a constitutional strain so severe as to be almost irreparable. It is not good that such exhibitions should be encouraged.

It is the function of Mr. Bergh to protect donkeys. If a man, however, voluntarily makes a donkey of himself, he does not thereby incur, nor does he deserve, the championship of Mr. Bergh. The only way of restoring him to his normal condition is to leave him to his own devices in solitude. And that, we are glad to know, is the mode likely to be adopted, and to be effectual, in the case of this Mr. Weston.

WENDELL PHILLIPS AND THE LABOR QUESTION.

From the N. Y. Times.

The great anti-slavery orator has found a new theme—or, perhaps, it would be fairer to say that he has returned to an old one. No sooner is the enfranchisement of the negro complete, than he sees in the condition of the laboring classes the work for a new organization, and in the eight-hour law the object of a fresh agitation. In the oration at Boston, recently given, Wendell Phillips exhibits, in undiminished force, his powers of vigorous declamation and impassioned rhetoric. While heartily coinciding with his general principles, and, in the main, agreeing with many of his demands, we think that the orator overlooks, to a great extent, the practical difficulties of the question. The relation between capital and labor is a subject which cannot be settled by Legislatures. No one can find fault with a working man making the best possible bargain on the score of time and wages, and as in the nature of things it is impossible for labor to treat on equal terms with capital unless in combination, no one can deny the necessity of united action on the part of workmen. But while labor is to some extent stationary, capital is the most migratory of all the elements of production. Not all the eloquence of Mr. Phillips can infuse so much sentiment into this great power as will induce it to purchase labor at home at a higher price than it can be obtained for abroad. The experiment has been to some extent tried in England, and the result is that Belgium and France supply the machinery that used to come from English workshops. The labor question must, therefore, be looked at as an international one, and, to ensure success, its leaders must seek a common rallying-point, by which the scattered organizations existing all over the world may be united in one invincible host. The Unionists of Europe are becoming alive to this fact, and are at this moment laying the foundation of a cosmopolitan association such as we have indicated.

The prospect of creating a power so formidable may appear to bode little good to the ultimate progress of society. Were one to judge from the ravings of certain socialistic leaders of the movement in France, the formation of a great labor league would certainly seem likely to be a calamity to the human race. But one result of a universal interchange of plans and opinions would be to dispel such illusions as these which are cherished by the European communists; and our American workmen could perform no greater service in the cause of humanity than by showing that they can recognize, as fairly and frankly as their spokesman did at Boston, the true place and function of the capitalist. It is to be wished that Mr. Phillips had insisted emphatically upon the necessity of adopting some plan of adjusting trade disputes by discussion or arbitration, instead of by the summary and wasteful process of strikes. Capital and labor must be, to some extent, although we hope a constantly diminishing extent, opposing forces; but a line of progress is quite possible between them, as it is in many parallel cases in society and government.

GRANT ON THE RIGHT OF FLIRTATION.

From the N. Y. World.

President Grant, it seems, has ordered a court-martial to be held upon an officer of the army by way of compelling him, if one may "talk horse" on such a theme, to give his skittish wife "her head." The officer in question, Colonel Bailey by name, is accused of being neither young nor good-looking, while his wife is described as an angel of loveliness, gifted with a fine natural genius for "flirtation." Of course, no intelligent mind can refuse its sympathy to the wife in such a case. Nor can we fail to admire the beautiful elasticity of martial law, potent alike to define the political rights of Cuffy in the swamps of Florida and to vindicate the privileges of lovely woman in the ballrooms of Washington. How melancholy it is to reflect that the sad fate of that interesting young lady of Nova Scotia, whom all the world for many years has mourned in pensive song, might have been averted had she but lived in our own happy time and happier land. The

> "Captain bold of Halifax,
> Who lived in winter quarters,"

and by whose unprincipled desertion the unfortunate Miss Bailey was driven in a moment of frenzy to

> "Hang her in her garters,"

would have been promptly and properly condemned to matrimonial hard labor for life had his victim but been able to appeal with "large and luminous eyes," and her back hair artistically let down, to the heart of an American President and the drum-head of an American commander-in-chief. The charges against Colonel Bailey are said to be brought under the category of "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." It is a pity that King David had not thought of applying this sort of discipline to the eminent Hebrew soldier, Uriah, whose prurient and provoking interference with the naturally sportive and gracious dispositions of his wife, Bathsheba, gave so much annoyance to his sovereign. The coarser and more violent expedient adopted in that case, of despatching the meddlesome and uxorious general to the forefront of a battle in which he was slain, only served in the end to invest him with a fictitious aureole of martyrdom, and to deprive his poor, persecuted wife of the sympathies to which, as we now perceive, she was in truth entitled.

We earnestly advise Mrs. Cady Stanton and Miss Anthony, and the rest of our fair friends who lead the future of their sex, to look to it lest they find themselves suddenly supplanted in the confidence and the esteem of their charming sisters by this artful chivalry of the President. The enthusiasm which, it must be confessed, the right of suffrage has thus far failed to elicit from the female bosom will surely be aroused by a grand movement in behalf of the right of flirtation. Let it once be clearly understood that Grant means to proclaim this right and enforce it by the bayonet, and neither constitutional restrictions, nor party conventions, nor the united opposition of all the married men in America, will avail to prevent his being carried in triumph, upon a swelling tide of irrepressible crinoline fringed with flashing epaulette, into the throne of a gynocratic despotism more formidable than the empire of the Cæsars or the Napoleons.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3, 1870.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1870.

Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South Third street.

The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M. from May 30 to June 3, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 4 60t Treasurer.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY will be held in Room No. 24, PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., for the consideration of an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to authorize the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad Company to increase its Capital Stock," approved the 29th day of March, 1870.
By order of the Board of Managers.
5 2 t6 9 A. E. DOUGHERTY, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN accordance with the provisions of the existing acts of Assembly, that a meeting of the commissioners named in an act entitled "An Act to Incorporate the PROTECTION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, to be located in the city of Philadelphia," approved the 13th day of April, A. D. 1859, and the supplement thereto, approved the 26th day of April, A. D. 1870, will be held at 1 o'clock P. M. on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1870, at No. 132 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, when the books for subscription to the capital stock will be opened and the other action taken requisite to complete the organization. 5 13 1m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN accordance with the provisions of the existing acts of Assembly, that a meeting of the commissioners named in an act entitled "An Act to Incorporate the MOYAMENSING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, to be located in the city of Philadelphia," approved the 13th day of April, A. D. 1859, and the supplement thereto, approved the 26th day of April, A. D. 1870, will be held at 12 o'clock M. on the 15th day of June, 1870, at No. 132 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, when the books for subscription to the capital stock will be opened and the other action taken requisite to complete the organization. 5 13 1m

NOTICE.
OFFICE OF CHES. AND OHIO CANAL,
ANNAPOLIS, May 3, 1870.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held in ANNAPOLIS on MONDAY, June 6, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M.
BENJAMIN FAWCETT,
5 5 t6 6 Secretary to Stockholders.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the CLARION RIVER AND SPRING CREEK OIL COMPANY will be held at HORTICULTURAL HALL, BROAD Street, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 25th inst at 8 o'clock. [5 12 12t

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.
It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
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BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous, does not contain lead, nor any vitalic poison to produce paralysis or death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye has had thirty years untarnished reputation to uphold its integrity as the only Perfect Hair Dye—Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists. Applied at No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf§

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1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870
1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870
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LEGAL NOTICES.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY ON THE Estate of GEORGE W. BENNERS, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Wills for the city and county of Philadelphia, all persons indebted to or those having claims or demands against the same are requested to present them without delay to
EDWIN H. FITLER,
5 11 w 6t* No. 23 N. WATER Street.

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New Patent Water Filter and Purifier
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NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Annie Twyman, residing at No. 621 Hoffman street, First ward, was arrested yesterday on the charge of assaulting, with intent to maim, Charles Neill, foreman at Sharp & Thompson's stove works.

—One thousand three hundred and sixty-three persons have signed the temperance pledge, at the Court of Common Pleas room, this season.

—Last evening the Philadelphia Hose Company, now located at Eighth and Fitzwater streets, were presented with the carriage formerly owned by the Moyamensing Hose Company. After the reception of the carriage the members and invited guests partook of a collation served up in the house of the company.

—The jury in the case of the West Philadelphia homicide rendered a verdict that the said James McCaully and Redmond McManus came to their death from violence (blows on the head), received at the hands of Hugh Golden, Thomas Golden and Peter McCue, on the night of May 22, 1870.

—In accordance with orders from department headquarters, Fred. Taylor Post, No. 19, G. A. R., will decorate the graves of soldiers in Woodlands and Mount Moriah Cemeteries on the 30th inst. They will leave Independence Square at 2·30 P. M., and march to Woodlands, where an oration will be delivered by Comrade A. Wilson Norris. Citizens of West Philadelphia and the surrounding country who have contributions of flowers to make, can either send them to the hall of the Post, No. 605 Arch street, before 12 noon, or present them on the line of march or at the grounds.

—The American Sunday-School Union held its annual celebration last evening at the Academy of Music. From the annual report the missionary department has received during the year $118,753; during the previous year the receipts were $93,875.

The number of missionaries..	65
Of these recommissioned	43
New schools organized	1,285
Teachers engaged in these	7,909
Scholars gathered	55,153
Schools visited and aided	4,250
These contain teachers	32,497
" " scholars	273,346
Sermons and addresses	6,847
Miles travelled	266,637
Families visited	21,632
Bibles and Testaments distributed	14,592

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 114¼.

—General Gilman Marston has been nominated for Governor of Idaho.

—The House committee have concluded to appropriate three and a half million dollars for harbors.

—The Committee on Commerce have agreed to make an appropriation for a survey of the harbor of Chester.

—Spotted Tail and several other prominent Indian chiefs arrived in Washington yesterday. They are rather skeptical about Red Cloud's visit.

—News of Fenian activity comes from all sides. Operations in Canada would seem to have commenced; at least a fire, resulting in the destruction of six hundred houses in Quebec, is put down to their account, and they are said to have cut the telegraph wires.

—A ship in distress was sighted on the Indian Ocean on May 7. It was found that twenty-one of her crew had died from starvation, and that the remainder were in a dying condition.

—In the United States Senate yesterday, after the close of our report, the Legislative Appropriation bill was considered. Mr. Stewart made a conference report on the Fifteenth Amendment bill. Mr. Stockton moved that the report be laid on the table and printed. After discussion the Senate adjourned, with the understanding that a vote would be had on the matter to-day.

In the House, in the Virginia contested case, Mr. Churchill, from the Election Committee, reported in favor of McKenzie, the sitting member. The Diplomatic Appropriation bill passed. The Post Office Appropriation bill was considered, pending which the House adjourned.

Foreign Affairs.

—The Chinese embassy leaves Brussels today for Florence.

THE FENIAN MOVEMENT.

Proclamation by the President.

Washington, May 24.—The following proclamation was issued to-day:—

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, It has come to my knowledge that sundry illegal military enterprises and expeditions are being put on foot within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, with a view to carry on the same from such territory and jurisdiction, against the people and district of the Dominion of Canada, within the dominion of Her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with whom the United States are at peace.

Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do hereby admonish all good citizens of the United States, and all persons within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, against aiding, countenancing, abetting, or taking part in such unlawful proceedings, and I do hereby warn all persons that by committing such illegal acts they will forfeit all right to the protection of this Government, or to its interference in their behalf to rescue them from the consequences of their own acts.

And I do hereby enjoin all officers in the service of the United States to employ all their lawful authority and power to prevent and defeat the aforesaid unlawful proceedings, and to arrest and bring to justice all persons who may be engaged therein.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 24th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1870, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-fourth. U. S. Grant.

By the President.

Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State.

THE ASSEMBLY.

The Proceedings Yesterday Afternoon.

Previous to the adjournment yesterday morning of the Presbyterian Assembly, Rev. S. T. Spear, D. D., of Brooklyn, offered the following as an amendment to that portion of the Reconstruction Committee's report which touched upon the reorganization of the presbyteries:—

"As to the reorganization of the presbyteries and fixing their future boundaries, the Assembly are of the opinion that this work falls more properly under the province of the different synods, and that by them it will be more likely to be effected to the satisfaction of all parties concerned than if done by this Assembly. Accordingly this specific work is remitted to the synods organized and defined by this Assembly. And for the purpose of securing uniformity of action on the part of the synods throughout the entire Church, the Assembly recommends that each synod, being convened as hereinafter provided, should reorganize the presbyteries existing within its bounds in accordance with the following general principles:—

"The commissioners of the presbyteries within the bounds of each synod, as fixed by this Assembly, are hereby respectively appointed a committee to designate the day, not later than ——, and the place when and where each synod shall hold its first meeting for the reorganization of the presbyteries within its bounds, to nominate some one to preach the opening sermon, and preside until the synod shall be organized by the choice of a moderator, and report the same to the Assembly for its action."

The entire afternoon session was devoted to the discussion of this amendment, which was favored by Rev. Dr. W. C. Wisner, Elder S. J. Thompson, S. G. Spees, Hon. James Pollock, Rev. J. B. Dunn, and Rev. G. P. Tindal, and was opposed by Rev. E. F. Hatfield, Rev. Dr. C. C. Beatty, Rev. Dr. W. P. Breed, Judge Skinner, and Dr. McLean, of Buffalo. It was finally agreed to—yeas, 283; nays, 180. The subject was then referred to a committee, consisting of Revs. S. T. Spear, Howard Crosby, D. D., W. P. Breed, D. D., Hon. James Pollock, and Judge Spencer. The Assembly then adjourned until this morning.

Hand-Shaking.—In the last number of *All the Year Round* we find the following:—

"How did people first get into the habit of shaking hands? The answer is, not far to seek. In early and barbarous times, when every savage or semi-savage was his own lawgiver, judge, soldier, and policeman, and had to watch over his own safety, in default of all other protection, two friends or acquaintances, or two strangers desiring to be friends or acquaintances, when they chanced to meet, offered each to the other the right hand—the hand alike of offense and defense, the hand that wields the sword, the dagger, the club, the tomahawk, or other weapon of war. Each did this to show that the hand was empty, and that neither war nor treachery was intended. A man cannot well stab another while he is engaged in shaking hands with him, unless he be a double-dyed traitor and villain, and strives to aim a cowardly blow with the left, while giving the right and pretending to be on good terms with his victim. The custom of hand-shaking prevails, more or less, among all civilized nations, and is the tacit avowal of friendship and good-will, just as the kiss is of a warmer passion.

"Ladies, as every one must have remarked, seldom or never shake hands with the cordiality of gentlemen, unless it be with each other. The reason is obvious. It is for them to receive homage, not to give it. They cannot be expected to show to persons of the opposite sex a warmth of greeting which might be misinterpreted, unless such persons are very closely related to them by family or affection, in which case hand-shaking is not needed, and the lips do more agreeable duty.

"Every man shakes hands according to his nature, whether it be timid or aggressive, proud or humble, courteous or churlish, vulgar or refined, sincere or hypocritical, enthusiastic or indifferent. The nicest refinements and idiosyncracies of character may not perhaps be discoverable in this fashion, but the more salient points of temperament and individuality may doubtless be made clear to the understanding of most people by a better study of what I shall call the physiology or the philosophy of hand-shaking.

"Some people are too 'robustious' to be altogether pleasant. They take the offered hand with the grasp of a vice, and as if they had, with *malice prepense*, resolved to squeeze all the delicate little bones of your knuckles into pulp or minced meat. And while the tears of agony come into your eyes and run down your cheeks, they smile at you benignantly, like gentle giants, unconscious of their strength, and of the tyranny with which they exercise it.

"To shake hands without removing the glove is an act of discourtesy, which, if unintentional and thoughtless, requires an apology for the hurry and inadvertence which led to it. This idea would also seem to be an occult remnant of the old notion that the glove might conceal a weapon. Hence true courtesy and friendship required that the hand should be naked as a proof of *bona fides*.

"To refuse pointedly to shake hands with one who offers you the opportunity in a friendly manner amounts to a declaration of hostility. And after a quarrel—or act of open hostility—the acceptance of the hand offered is alike the sign and ratification of peace."

Some Hints About the Human Voice.—At a recent lecture in the Royal Assembly Room, Birmingham, Mr. Charles Lunn explained the qualifications requisite in a musical instrument, and passed on to speak of the human voice, nature's instrument. In order to produce a sound there must be air or breath; but this did not produce tone or sound. That air must be set in motion by means of vocal organs, for sound was air in motion. The human vocal sound was the result of breath or air obstructed in the organs of sound, and that obstruction could be used at will. He then gave a minute description of the nature, mode of action, and capabilities of the vocal organs, remarking that sound was produced by the air coming from the chest through the windpipe exciting the vocal cords. The chief object of a master or a pupil in that science was to get the greatest possible sound with the least possible air. Intensity and strength did not consist in or depend upon the quantity of air consumed, but the way in which it was used. He characterized the idea of there being a "chest voice" as stupid and erroneous. Having enlarged upon various other points, including the voice as a means of conveying thought, the influence of dialects, and the duties and objects of a master, he concluded by brief reference to the nature of stammering and of consumption. He said there were various causes of stammering, and in two cases only could it be treated with any hope of success. If he were to say that he could "sweep consumption from the land," he should tell them what was false; but in many cases a proper knowledge of the nature of the vocal organs, the way to use them, and a due exercise of them, would prevent the disease from taking root in the constitution.

Liszt and the "Music of the Future."—During "Holy Week," some years ago, Liszt invited a number of composers and critics to his apartments, to listen to the first private performance of his mass, since become so celebrated at the Vatican and in Germany. At one of the passages, which is a little in the Wagnerian style, an influential critic made a wry face, and was invited to a second and still more select rehearsal when only he and Berlioz were present. The result was, however, the same, and M. d'O. expressed his unqualified disapproval of this "Music of the Future." "Miserable man!" exclaimed the future Abbe of Montemario, with an inspired air, "cannot you understand that this cacophony, as you call it, is meant to represent the *nails of the Passion?*"

—A New Haven gentleman assembled his friends in his orchard the other day and invited each one to select a branch on which should grow the pears for his or her eating, the name of the person being affixed upon a label. In the harvest time they are to meet again and enjoy the fruit.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

Sun Rises	4·35	Moon Rises	2·28
Sun Sets	7·20	High Water	10·12

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

John O. James,
C. B. Dubborow,
T. L. Gillespie,
} Committee of the Month.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.			
C. of New York	Liverpool	New York	April 30
Rising Star	Stettin	New York	May 4
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York v. H.	May 7
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York v B.	May 10
Batavia	Liverpool	New York	May 10
Nevada	Liverpool	New York	May 11
France	Liverpool	New York	May 11
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	May 11
FOR EUROPE.			
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	May 25
The Queen	New York	Liverpool	May 25
Idaho	New York	Liverpool	May 25
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	May 25
Bremen	New York	Bremen	May 26
Samaria	New York	Liverpool	May 26
Batavia	New York	Liverpool	May 28
Lafayette	New York	Havre	May 28
Erin	New York	Liverpool	May 28
C. of Paris	New York	Liverpool	May 28
Europa	New York	Glasgow	May 28
Main	New York	Bremen	May 28
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	May 31
Nevada	New York	Liverpool	June 1
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	June 1
Hermann	New York	Bremen	June 2
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	June 4
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	June 8
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	June 11
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Achilles	Philadelphia	New Orleans	May 26
J. W. Everman	Philadelphia	Charleston	May 26
Missouri	New York	Havana	May 26
Wyoming	Philadelphia	Savannah	May 28
Geo. Wash'ton	New York	New Orleans	May 28
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilmington	June 4

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamer Chester, Jones, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Brig Fanny, Turner, Barbados, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Brig Ernestine, Knight, Matanzas, Warren & Gregg.
Brig James Baker, Phelan, Cardenas, Captain.
Schr Percy, Coalwell, Eastport, Souder & Adams.
Schr Clara Davidson, Jeffers, Norfolk, Va., Chas. Haslam & Co.
Schr H. W. McColley, Hubbard, Scituate, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Leonessa, Meyers, Savannah, Ga., S. Lathbury & Co.
Schr Argo, Taylor, Richmond.
Schr Telegraph, Taylor, Rappannock river.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers—Mrs. E. F. Baker, Miss Phillips, Mrs. H. Rowland, Miss N. Way, Mrs. Goodrich, Mrs. B. L. Gent, Miss L. Price, Mrs. Banish, Miss A. Sonney, Jas. S. Worrall, C. C. Davidson, C. T. Jendella, S. L. Anderson, B. L. Kent, R. D. Guerard, O. A. Whitaker, Samuel Kookegy, J. C. Rowland, R. R. Daney, J. Chappell.

Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to Wm. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Anthracite, Green, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Br. bark Providence, Coalfleet, from Newcastle, Eng., April 10, with railroad iron to L. Westargaard & Co.

Schr E. F. Meany, Lewis, 3 days from Portland, Conn., with stone to David Cooper.

Schr T. E. French, Doughty, 3 days from Washington, N. C., with lumber to McIlvain & Bush—vessel to C. Haslam & Co.

Schr Mary R. Hickman, White, 3 days from Deep Creek, Va., with lumber to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.

Schr Vashti Sharp, Sharp, 4 days from Richmond, Va., with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.

Schr Annie J. Russell, Miller, 3 days from Portland, Conn., with stone to David Cooper.

Schr G. T. Ware, Abdill, 2 days from Norfolk, Va., with lumber to C. Haslam & Co.

Schr J. H. Marvel, Quillin, 4 days from Richmond, with iron ore to Watson & Clark.

Schr W. Gillum, Mehaffey, 4 days from Portland, Conn., with stone to David Cooper.

Schr J. B. Bartlett, Harris, 3 days from Providence.

Schr Cohasset, Gibbs, 5 days from New Bedford.

Tug Fairy Queen, Wilson, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Schr Ellen Holgate, arrived on Monday, is consigned to Chas. Haslam & Co.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

New York Office, May 24.—Six barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

Baltimore Branch Office, May 24.—The tow reported as having left last night did not get away until noon to-day. The P. McDevitt, Lottie, Alvin Clark, and Alida, also left at noon. L. S. C.

(By Telegraph.)

Lewes, Del., May 24.—Forty schooners and steamer America are in the harbor.

Wind W.SW., blowing fresh. Thermometer, 87.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Progress, Simons, from Antwerp for Philadelphia, was off St. Catherine's Point 9 A. M. 8th inst.

Steamship Yazoo, Catharine, hence, at Southwest Pass, 19th inst. via Havana.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 23d inst.

Steamship Roman, Baker, hence, at Boston 23d instant.

Bark Isabella, Maur, for Philadelphia, cleared at Baltimore 23d inst.

Bark Ann Elizabeth, Phelan, sailed from Cardenas 14th inst., for north of Hatteras.

Bark Statsroad Brock, Nicolason, hence, at Trieste 3d inst.

Bark Emil, Christoffers, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 8th inst.

Bark Prometheus, Bradherring, hence, at Swinemunde 7th inst.

Brig Bessie, Towers, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cienfuegos 13th inst.

Brig Emma G., Webber, hence, at Matanzas 15th instant.

Brig Aurora, Graham, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cienfuegos 13th inst.

Schr Clara, Mulford, hence, at Savannah 23d inst.

Schr Gen. Connor, Cousins, hence, at Matanzas 14th inst.

Schr Watauga, Munroe, from Martinique, at Baltimore 23d inst.

Schr Brandywine, Adams, hence, at Salem 20th instant.

Schr M. J. Chadwick, Gage, hence, at Marblehead 19th inst.

Schr Westmoreland, Rice, hence, at Providence 21st inst.

Schr A. G. Pease, Raynor, hence, at Providence 22d inst.

Schr Ida della Torre, Davis, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bristol 21st inst.

Schr J. H. Perry, Kelley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 21st inst.

Schr Hiawatha, Lee, for Philadelphia, at Newburyport 21st inst.

Schrs E. B. Wheaton, Jones, hence for Providence, and E. Nickerson, Kelly, from Fall River for Philadelphia, at New York 23d inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The French Government has given notice that the following danger signals have been established on the coasts of France, in the event of the entrance of a harbor being obstructed by a stranded vessel, or by any other accident, viz.:—By day, a red flag will be hoisted on one of the jetties; by night, a red light will be exhibited, and in those harbors where a light is established a second light will be exhibited, and both will show a red light.

Also, that from the first day of May, 1870, the following alteration will be made in the light on the western jetty of Port Napoleon, Brest. The red light will be changed to a fixed green light.

By order. W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman,
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board,
Washington, D. C., April 25, 1870.

HILL'S PATENT REVENUE STAMP CANCELLER,

The latest and most perfect improvement, adopted by the United States Government, and warranted superior to all others in market. Patent Indicators for Day, Month, and Year Wheels. Perfectly simple, compact, and durable. The only Stamp with Indicator for Dates. If you want the best, call for this and take no other. Price, complete, $10. Travelling and local agents wanted. 4 26 lmrp

D. M. TOWNSEND,
No. 217 S. THIRD Street, corner of PEAR, Philadelphia

WHERE CHARGES OF DESERTION OR absence without leave are made against Soldiers, Sailors, or Marines without just cause, through error, the rolls can be corrected by calling upon ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 South SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1869.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000·00
100,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950·00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	02,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	450·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
246,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900·00
$1,231,400 Par.	Market value,	$1,255,270·00
	Cost, $1,215,622·27.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	323,700·75
	Balances due at Agencies:—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097·95
	Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740·20
	Cash in Bank $168,318·88	
	Cash in Drawer 972·26	
		169,291·14
		$1,852,100·04

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Theophilus Paulding,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
George W. Bernadou,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg
William C. Houston,	

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL Assistant Secretary. 11

HOMESTEAD
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies Issued on all the Ordinary Plans,

AT LOW RATES OF PREMIUM,

With full participation in the Profits.

All Policies Non-Forfeitable.

Ful Cash Surrender Indorsed on Each Policy.

NO RESTRICTIONS AS TO TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE.

The form of policy adopted is a plain and simple contract, precise and definite in its terms, and free from ambiguous conditions and restrictions.

Special attention is called to the
HOMESTEAD PLAN
this Company, offering the
COMBINED ADVANTAGES
OF THE
Building Association
AND OF
Life Insurance.
Every Policy Holder Secures a House of His Own.

Descriptive Pamphlets, with Rates, furnished on application to the Company.

OFFICE,
N. W. corner Seventh and Chesnut Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
WILLIAM M. SEYFERT, President.

LAURENCE MYERS, Vice-President.
R. W. DORPHLEY, Secretary.
D. HAYES AGNEW, M. D., Medical Director.
WILLIAM L. HIRST Counsel.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. M. Seyfert,	Wm. B. Reaney,
Laurence Myers,	Edward Samuel,
J. M. Myers,	H. P. Muirheid,
Wm. S. McManus,	Clayton McMichael. [496m

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '70, $2,825,731·67

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS	2,425,731·67
INCOME FOR 1869, $810,000.	LOSSES PAID IN 1869 $144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages. The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 19

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full) $200,000·00
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870 $524,365·1

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY
NORTH AMERICA.

January 1, 1870.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, '69	114,696·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386·84

Statement of the Assets.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,122,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	32,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	321,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
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WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1870.

THE NEW FENIAN MOVEMENT.

The rumors of a new Fenian movement against the British-American Possessions which have been in circulation for some weeks have had a substantial foundation. The President has taken official cognizance of this Quixotic enterprise by issuing a proclamation admonishing all good citizens against aiding or countenancing it, warning those who actively participate in the proposed raid that they will thereby "forfeit all right to the protection of this Government," and enjoining "all officers in the service of the United States to employ all their lawful authority and power to prevent and defeat" the "aforesaid unlawful proceedings, and *to arrest and bring to justice all persons who may be engaged therein.*" This proclamation utters no uncertain sound, and if the statesmen who governed Great Britain and Canada during our civil war are not impervious to shame, the contrast between its decisive language and the course they pursued in the hour of our national peril should bring a crimson glow to their hardened cheeks. General Grant has done nothing more than his duty, but under analogous circumstances they committed so many sins of omission and commission, that in the light of past events he is heaping coals of fire upon their heads by his magnanimous return of good for evil.

Wild and hare-brained as the existing Fenian movement may be, it is the American administration rather than an array of British power that will defeat it. If a foothold was once gained in Canada, nothing would prevent tens of thousands of indignant Irishmen in this country who are burning for an opportunity to revenge old wrongs from rallying round the Fenian standard but their dread of a fire in the rear more formidable than any opposition that could be concentrated in their front. Yet since the existing forces are deprived of a reliable base of supplies at the very outset of their movement, and since their personal liberty is threatened by an authority which they dare not defy, nothing short of a miracle can secure to the present demonstration substantial success, or exalt it materially above the mere scares which have preceded it. It may, however, be not unproductive of important ultimate results. John Brown's raid at Harper's Ferry was commenced with infinitely less adequate resources, and it was punished with a severity that the Fenians have little reason to apprehend, and yet it had a mighty influence in strengthening the anti-slavery feeling of this country, and in emblazoning "EMANCIPATION" upon the banner of the Union armies. The mere fact that thousands of men are willing to assume the hazards of the present enterprise and to brave death, under most hopeless circumstances, will make a deeper impression upon the people of Canada, Ireland, and Great Britain than thousands of frothy stump speeches, and it will force from reluctant statesmen a serious consideration of the underlying causes of this demonstration.

It is rumored that the Fenians now in the field contemplate a double movement—one against Canada, set on foot by the Eastern members of the organization; and another against the Red River district, which is to make Chicago its base of operations. The anxiety of the public will be excited to learn the fate of these diverse expeditions, but interest will centre rather in a desire to learn how soon and how they are to be broken up and dispersed than in an expectation that they will be able to gain even partial triumphs against the combined opposition of the two most powerful governments in the world. The only rational thing these madcaps can hope for is that they may exercise a moral, political, or partisan influence. In a military point of view they are beaten at the outset of their campaign, and all efforts to keep their forces in the field for any considerable period will prove unavailing.

ESPARTERO.

If the situation to-day in Spain could be taken as an indication of what is likely to happen to-morrow, it might be considered as almost a settled thing that Espartero will be called to the throne that has so long been waiting for an occupant. After repeatedly refusing the regal dignity, he has at length consented to accept provided the Cortes will bestow it upon him. The selection of Espartero can only be considered as an effort to quiet the discontent that prevails at the delay in establishing a permanent government and as a compromise between the rival aspirants to power for the purpose of giving time and opportunity for further intrigue. Espartero is a very old man, and it is not probable that he will occupy the throne many years, and his election at a time when it would seem that a young and active man in the full possession of his physical and mental powers was particularly needed at the head of affairs, cannot be considered as other than unfortunate. There is no reason to doubt Espartero's patriotism, but it is not likely that he can take any very active part in the direction of the Government; and his elevation, so far from uniting the various opposing interests, will only be made the occasion of fresh intrigues that can scarcely fail to cause trouble and discord in the event of his death. It is the Spanish disposition, however, to put off until to-morrow what had better be done to-day, and in choosing Espartero as their King they get rid of a present difficulty, and are willing to let the troubles of the future take care of themselves. There are examples in history of feeble old men who, on being elevated to power as temporary expedients, have displayed unwonted vigor that astonished those who calculated on something different; and it may be that this veteran is not so far on the road to the grave as is expected, and that if he once grasps the sceptre he will show himself to be such a ruler as is little anticipated.

THE UNITED STATES AND CUBA.

Yesterday the House of Representatives amused itself by a lively but rather profitless debate upon the attitude of our Government towards Cuba. Those members who imagine that they can make political capital by loud-voiced expressions of sympathy for Cuba on the floor of Congress discussed the subject from nearly every point of view, and the remarks varied between abuse of the President, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Navy, the officers of the navy, and our diplomatic representatives in Cuba. It was tolerably evident that the honorable gentlemen were talking more for buncombe than anything else, and considering the amount of important work that still remains to be performed before the fast-approaching end of the session, the fact that they might have employed their time to better advantage scarcely needs argument. Out of Congress, however, there is a general feeling that the influence of our Government has not made itself felt in Cuba as it ought, and the chief point of interest in the debate yesterday was the query as to who was to blame in the matter. On one side it was charged that the Secretary of State is a fossil who is not up to the spirit of the age, and that the foreign policy of the administration is weak-kneed and irresolute. On the other hand, the refusal of Congress to grant the appropriations asked for by the Navy Department was given as an excuse for our not having a larger force of vessels in Cuban waters. One member asserted that the administration was so busy in looking after St. Domingo that it had neither time nor disposition to pay attention to Cuba, and another contended that Consul Phillips, whose alleged grievances called for the special attention of the Government, is a scalawag whose own bad behavior was the cause of any trouble he might have had with the Cuban authorities. Without attempting to decide who is to blame in the matter, or to sift the grains of truth from the utterances of Congressmen who are only talking for talk sake, we can at least come to the conclusion that the attitude of our Government towards Cuba has not been what it should. In refusing to take sides with the insurgents, the administration has been supported by the good sense of the country, certain blatant members of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding; but of late our neutrality has apparently leaned too much to the other side, and there has not been that eager desire to protect American interests that should be displayed. When outrages on American citizens have been reported, the explanations and excuses of the Spanish authorities have been accepted with entirely too much readiness, and with too little inquiry into the real facts. We have a right to deal strictly with the Spaniards, and to demand that they shall afford a proper protection to such American citizens as may be in Cuba, and there ought to be a sufficient force in the Cuban waters to secure a prompt consideration and a proper settlement of any demands we may have occasion to make. If the present naval force is not sufficient, it should be increased, and the naval officers and our diplomatic representatives should receive instructions to be vigilant and active in securing our rights and in making the Spaniards feel that, while we are neutrals, we have no sympathy with them, and that we are not disposed to countenance any outrages upon our own citizens or to extenuate the slightest infringement of their rights. If the United States Government takes the bold and decided stand that it should, the probabilities are that the Cuban revolution will be concluded in one way or the other before long, and we will be relieved from further trouble in the matter.

CAMERON'S COMPLAINT.

The *Morning Post* appears to be heartily enlisted in the service of Senator Cameron, and at stated periods does its level best to whitewash his rather dubious record. If the Senator from Pennsylvania can persuade the *Post* or any other journal to undertake this task, no person can object. The public can only arrive at a true estimate of his claims to their confidence by hearing both sides, and his most unrelenting enemies will not begrudge him such a hearing. But when Senator Cameron prompts his journalistic champion to yoke the late Mr. Stanton to him, in the hope that in this way he can be pulled through the ordeal of public scrutiny, he calculates without his host. Whatever may be the views of this journal upon Senator Cameron's character, it has not assailed the memory of Mr. Stanton, as is alleged by the organ of the former, and no amount of assertions to that effect will tend to lighten the task of those who are besmearing Cameron with lime-water. The attempt to hold The Evening Telegraph responsible for Judge Black's opinion of Mr. Stanton is as reprehensible, and will prove as futile, as the effort to demonstrate that Senator Cameron is a paragon of political virtue, by linking his name to that of the great War Minister.

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POLITICAL.

☞ FOR SHERIFF, 1870,
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SUBJECT TO THE DECISION OF THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

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GEORGE SAND'S GREAT BOOK!
CONSUELO.
A NOVEL.
BY GEORGE SAND.
Author of "The Countess of Rudolstadt," "The Corsair," "Fanchon, the Cricket," "Indiana," "Jealousy," "First and True Love," etc. etc. etc. etc.
TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH,
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"The character of 'Consuelo,' as developed in this book, is one of the noblest ever drawn. The character is an ideal one, in essence, and as such is as chaste, as pure, and as lofty a creation as we have ever loved and admired in all fiction. The whole book is written with great power and delicacy."—*Post.*

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SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS ON THE LINE OF PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND BRANCHES.
MAY 20, 1870.
MANSION HOUSE, MT. CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill co.
TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. M. L. Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill county.
MANSION HOUSE,
W. F. Smith, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county.
MOUNT CARMEL HOUSE,
Charles Culp, Mount Carmel P. O., Northumberland co.
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F. Mayer, Reading P. O., Berks county.
ANDALUSIA HALL,
Henry Weaver, Reading P. O., Berks county.
CENTRAL AVENUE HALL,
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Jacob H. Breish, Conshohocken P. O., Montgomery co.
BOYERTOWN SEMINARY,
L. M. Koons, Boyertown P. O., Berks county.
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George F. Greider, Litiz P. O., Lancaster county.
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John Frederick, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster county.
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Dr. James Palmer, Collegeville P. O., Montgomery co.
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George S. Burr, Shamokin, Northumberland county.
Excursion Tickets will be sold at Philadelphia to and from above points at reduced rates, good for same day issued, and on Saturdays good until the following Monday. 5 25 2m5

CONGRESS HALL,
CAPE MAY, N. J.,
Opens June 1. Closes October 1,
Mark and Simon Hassler's Orchestra, and full Military Band, of 120 pieces.
TERMS—$3·50 per day June and September. $4·00 per day July and August.
The new wing is now completed.
Applications for Rooms, address
4 15 52t J. F. CAKE, Proprietor

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CAPE MAY, N. J.
The new Atlantic is now open.
5 25 wfm 3m JOHN McMACKIN, Proprietor.

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CARPETS!! CARPETS!!
AT "PROCTOR'S OLD STAND,"
No. 920 CHESNUT STREET,
OPENED THIS MORNING IN THE BASEMENT,
100 PIECES BRUSSELS PATTERNS,
(ONE YARD WIDE)
FANCY CARPETS, AT 40 CENTS PER YARD.
All who are in want of good, handsome and cheap Carpets, should not fail to examine them.
BRUSSELS PATTERNS 4-4 FANCY CARPETS, AT 40 CENTS,
NEW FABRIC AND EXACT PATTERNS OF FINEST BRUSSELS.
J. R. CASSELBERRY & CO.,
No. 920 CHESNUT STREET.
(Late Proctor's.)
Hotel Keepers, take notice of the above. 5 25 3t

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DREXEL & CO.
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign
BANKERS,
ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.
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BONNETS, HATS, ETC.

237 SOUTH STREET.
We have just received from the New York and Philadelphia Auctions 150 cases of
Ladies' and Misses' Hats.
Also, 500 cartons
SPRING STYLE FLOWERS,
Which we will retail at less than wholesale prices. We call particular attention to the above, as they are bargains.
Ladies, please make a note of this.
Trim your hats while you wait.
MARKLAND'S,
5 25 wfm 6trp No. 237 SOUTH Street.

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F. M. CALDWELL,
No. 51 N. EIGHTH Street.
Black Silks, 87c., $1, $1·37, $1·50, $1·62, $1·75, $1·87, $2, $2·25, $2·50, $2·75, $3.
Black Satin (cut bias), $1·50, $1·75, $2, $2·25, $2·50.
Black Alpaca and Pure Mohair, 25c. up to $1.
Black All-wool Delaine, 7-4, 62c., 75c., 87c.
Black Tamise, $1, $1·12½.
Black Grenadine, All-wool and Silk and Wool, 37c., 50c., 62c., 75c., $1.
Black Grenadine, 2 yards wide, $2·75, $3, $3·50.
Black English Barege, 25c., 28c., 31c.
Colored Silks, Blue, Brown, and Green, $1·25.
Do. do. Blue, Brown, Pink, White, etc., $1·75.
Plaid Silks, $1·37, $1·50.
Japanese Silks, $1, $1·12½.
Do. do. Dress Patterns, $12, $13, $14, $15.
Silk Poplinette, $1; Striped, Plaid, and Plain.
Silk Poplinette, Figured, $1·25.
Silk and Wool Barege, $1, $1·12.
Silk and Wool Rolled Poplins, 75c.
Figured English Grenadine, 20, 25c.
Do. French Grenadine, 45, 50, 62c.
Colored Linen for Dresses.
Buff and Chocolate Color Linen, 25, 31, 37½c.
Pink and Buff French Lawn, 25, 34c.
French Chintz, Pink, Buff, and Blue.
French Lisle Ginghams, 25c.
Mottled Mohair and Poplins, 25, 31, 37c.
Mottled Poplin, 6-4 wide, 37, 50, 62, 75c.
Striped Mohair, 25c., wide goods.
Japanese Poplin, 25, 31c.
Shirting Linens, very cheap.
Wash Damask Table Linen, 37, 44, 50, 62c.
Linen Towels, 12½, 15, 20, 25, 31, 37c.
Birdeye Linen, 25 up to 75c.
Hemstitched Linen Hdkfs., 12½, 15, 20, 25, 31c.
Gents' Hemstitched Hdkfs., 15, 25, 31, 37, 50c.
Ladies' Hemstitched and Corded Hdkfs., 25, 31c.
Plaid Nainsooks and Swiss Muslin.
Plain Nainsooks, Cambric, Swiss Muslin.
French Muslin, French Jaconet.
Puffed Muslin, 62c.
Tucked Muslin, extra cheap, 28, 31, 37, 40c.
Figured Pique, 25, 31, 37, 50c.
Corded Pique, 37, 50, 62c.
French Corded Pique, 62c. 5 23 mw2t

JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,
OFFERS HIS ENTIRE STOCK OF
Silks, Poplins, Grenadines, Hernanies,
And every variety of
Seasonable Dress Goods
AT PRICES WHICH WILL
Defy Competition.
ENTIRE STOCK BOUGHT FOR CASH. 3 30 3mrp

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET,
AND
No. 1128 CHESNUT Street
Spring Importations.
IMMENSE STOCK OF
LINEN GOODS,
WHITE GOODS, and
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
PRICES DOWN
8 21 mwf] TO PRESENT GOLD RATE.

THE MISSES
McVAUGH & DUNCAN,
NO. 114 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET
Have opened their Spring Stock of
EMBROIDERIES AND WHITE GOODS
AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.
FRENCH BREAKFAST CAPS.
PIQUES IN EVERY VARIETY.
PLAID, FIGURED AND STRIPED NAINSOOKS.
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REAL AND IMITATION LACES.
LADIES', GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S HANDKERCHIEFS.
LINEN AND LACE COLLARS AND CUFFS.
NOVELTIES AND FANCY ARTICLES.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO MAKING UP INFANTS' WARDROBES. 3 26smw2mrp

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AU PETIT ST. THOMAS,
RUE DE BAC, Nos. 27, 29, 31, 33, 35,
No. 25 RUE DE L'UNIVERSITE.
This house, established upwards of fifty years, is universally known and famed as one of the first establishments in Paris, in which thorough confidence may be placed. In its immense premises, which all foreigners should visit, will be found, at the lowest prices, the most complete assortment of
SILKS, FIRST NOVELTIES
INDIA AND FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS,
WOOLLENS, LACE, LINGERIE,
READY-MADE ARTICLES FOR LADIES,
MANTLES, CLOAKS, FURS,
COTTON AND THREAD STUFFS, HOSIERY,
GLOVES, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, CARPETS,
ARTICLES OF FURNITURE, WEDDING OUTFITS.
ENGLISH ASSISTANTS. FIXED PRICES.
Mar. 15, 26, Ap. 11, 15, 20, May 2, 5, 16, and 25.

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS
Staple and Fancy.
Fringes, Gimps, and Buttons.
Pearl Buttons, a good assortment.
Embroidered Slippers and Cushions.
American Zephyr.
Berlin Zephyr sold, full weight.
4 9 stuth 3m RAPSON'S,
4 9 39t N. W. cor. of EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets.

REMOVAL.—MRS. E. HENRY, MANUFACturer of Ladies' Cloaks and Mantillas, finding her late location, No. 16 North Eighth street, inadequate for her largely increased business, has removed to the ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS WAREROOM, at the Southeast corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets, where she now offers, in addition to her stock of Cloaks and Mantillas, a choice invoice of Paisley Shawls, Lace Points and Sacques. 3 29 3m

DRY GOODS.

AT "PROCTOR'S OLD STAND,"
No. 920 CHESNUT Street,
THE FOLLOWING LIST OF GOODS CAN BE HAD AT 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN ANY OTHER STORE IN THE CITY.
PURE BLACK MOHAIRS, 62 and 75 cents.
BLACK ALPACAS, 37 cents.
6-4 BLACK QUEEN'S CLOTH.
DOUBLE-WIDTH BLACK WOOL DELAINES, 62c.
BLACK WOOL DELAINES, 37 cents.
400 DOZENS
GENTS' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 12½ to 50 cts
400 DOZENS
LADIES' HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS, 18 to 37 cents.
KID GLOVES, $1.
KID GLOVES, $1.
GENUINE JOUVIN KID GLOVES, the best Gloves in America for $1; every shade.
PARASOLS, NEW STYLES.
LACE COLLARS.
LACE CHEMISETTES.
FRENCH CORSETS, $1·25.
THE NEW PATENT SKIRT.
NONPAREIL SUITS FOR CHILDREN.
WHITE VELVET CORDS, $1·25.
WHITE AND BLUE CLOTHS.
BOYS' CASSIMERES.
NEW SHADES OF FRENCH LINENS, FOR SUITS
4-4 MATTINGS, 25 cents.
4-4 MATTINGS, 30 cents.
4-4 MATTINGS, RED CHECKS.
5-4 MATTINGS, WHITE AND RED.
AT PRICES LOWER THAN ANY OTHER STORE.
"PROCTOR'S OLD STAND,"
No. 920 CHESNUT Street,
5 25 3t PHILADELPHIA.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner Eighth and Filbert Sts.
1000 pieces Satin Plaid Nainsooks, at 23, 25, 30, 33, up to 50 cents.
Satin Plaid and Stripe Swiss Muslins.
French and Swiss Muslins.
Plaid Organdies, 25 cents a yard.
Piques, Piques, at 22, 25, 28, 31, 37½, 50, 62½ and 75 cts.
Victoria Lawns, Soft Finish Cambrics and Nainsooks.
Marseilles Counterpanes very cheap.
Linen Goods, best makes Shirting Linens.
All-wool Flannels, Domet Flannels and Gauze Flannels
Hamburg Edgings, Flouncing and Insertings.
Pique Trimmings, Guipure Bands, etc. etc.
Ladies' and Gents' Summer Underwear.
Ladies', Gents' and Children's Hosiery.
Ladies', Gents' and Children's Gloves.
Silk Fans, Linen Fans and Autograph Fans.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Ladies' Hemstitched Hdkfs., warranted all linen, 12½, 16, 20, 25, 28, 31, 37½, 45, 50, 60 cents.
Boys' Colored Border Hdkfs., 8 and 10 cents.
BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!
$1·37½, $1·50, $1·75, $2, $2·25 up to $3 a yard.
Mixed Goods for Suits, 25, 31, 37½, 50, 56, 62½c.
French Lawns, fast colors, 25 cents a yard.
Black Alpacas, 31, 37½, 45, 50, 62½, 75c., and $1 per yard.
Stripe Grenadines.
PRICE & WOOD,
3 5w5 N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT Street,
Invites attention to his
ELEGANT STOCK OF
Black and Fancy Silks,
UNSURPASSED BY ANY IN THE CITY,
AND SELLING AT LOW PRICES. 4 6 2m

MRS. R. DILLON.
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET.
Ladies and Misses Crape, Gimp, Hair Pamela and Straw Round and Pyramid Hats; Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 1 4§

GAS FIXTURES.

821 CHERRY STREET.
CORNELIUS & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GAS FIXTURES, Etc.
WHOLESALE
AND
RETAIL SALESROOMS
821 CHERRY Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
WE HAVE NO STORE OR SALESROOM ON CHESNUT STREET.
5 7 1m4p CORNELIUS & SONS.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT a variety of attractions will be offered this evening.

AT THE WALNUT the military drama of *Not Guilty* will be performed this evening.

On Monday next Mr. Joseph Jefferson will appear as "Rip Van Winkle."

AT THE ARCH Mr. John T. Donnelly will have a benefit this evening. The programme presents an unusual variety of attractions that will doubtless fill the house to its utmost capacity, especially when the merits of the beneficiary are considered. Mr. Donnelly as a manager and agent has hosts of friends who will be glad to turn out this evening for the sake of making his benefit a success.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE a programme of burlesques, songs, and dances will be presented this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE Allen & Pettingill's troupe will appear this evening in an entertaining minstrel performance.

THE PANORAMA OF "THE PILGRIM" will be exhibited for the last times at Concert Hall this afternoon and evening.

To-morrow evening "The Pilgrim" will open at Baird's Hall, Frankford.

A GRAND COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT will be given at Musical Fund Hall on Saturday evening by the Amphion Society for the benefit of their leader, Mr. Carl Sentz.

THE PENNSYLVANIA POLYTECHNIC AND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM is open every day and evening at No. 1205 Chesnut street.

CITY ITEMS.

BUSINESS COATS FOR MEN, $3.
BUSINESS PANTS FOR MEN, $3.
BUSINESS VESTS FOR MEN, $1.
BUSINESS SUITS COMPLETE, $7.

WE REALLY HAVE GOODS WHICH ARE BEING CLOSED OUT AT THESE LOW PRICES—THEY ARE GOOD AND SERVICEABLE. WE SELL NOTHING WHICH IS NOT.

WE HAVE ALL GRADES OF READY-MADE GARMENTS ABOVE THESE PRICES, UP TO THE FINEST AND BEST TO BE FOUND ANYWHERE. ALSO, IN THE PIECE TO MAKE UP TO ORDER.

HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STREETS. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET

THE SUDDEN CHANGES OF TEMPERATURE, together with the searching winds which are now so common, are causing severe Colds to prevail everywhere, and laying the foundations for many cases of Inflammation of the Lungs, Pleurisy, Asthma, and other Lung Disorders. Prudent people should now take especial precautions to avoid unnecessary exposure, and if unfortunate enough to contract Colds, would do well to resort at once to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a safe and reliable remedy, which will not only promptly cure Coughs and Colds, but will relieve and strengthen the Pulmonary and Bronchial organs, and remove all dangerous symptoms. Sold everywhere.

SPREAD THE FAMILY BOARD WITH LUXURIES.—We might cite the authorities by the dozen, to show that Irish Moss or Carrageen (from which the celebrated SEA MOSS FARINE is made) has long been considered a valuable species of nourishment for the sick—light, digestible, anti-febrile, restorative, and fattening. This is what eminent men have said of Irish Moss as it was—only half purified, and comparatively unconcentrated. The new article (Sea Moss Farine)—which, by the magic of science, has suddenly sprung, pure and perfected, from an old matrix, like Minerva from the bed of Jove—takes a far wider range. To us it is to reduce the expense of living, to spread the family board with luxuries costing less than common fare, and largely to increase that variety in food which is said to be essential to health. It is quickly prepared (ten minutes sufficing to produce a custard or pudding), and we think no one who has once become acquainted with its properties will be likely to ever abandon it as an article of diet.

ROCKHILL & WILSON are doing more business than any other Clothing House in the city, and at less than half the expense of some other Houses, which enables them to undersell all others. Their store is capable of accommodating thousands of customers, and the largest and most reliable stock in the city is within its walls. Their ten-dollar all-wool Spring suits, and five and seven dollar Overcoats, attract all classes of citizens, who fill their magnificent store from morning until night.

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S Great Brown Stone Hall,
Nos. 603 and 605 Chesnut street.

THE CHEAP AND RELIABLE ESTABLISHMENT.—Albertson & Co.'s Philadelphia Upholstery, No. 1435 Chesnut street. Curtains, Swiss and Nottingham; vestibule laces and rods, cornices, bands, loops, centre tassels groups, fringes, tassels, etc.

Shades, all designs and tints.

Bedding, Mattresses, hair moss, and husk; Bolsters and pillows, sheets, etc.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 S. Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a large assortment of fine American Western Watches. This entire valuable stock is now being sold out below cost, preparatory to removal. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

INDIA
SEER SUCKER, SEER SUCKER,
FOR
SUMMER SUITS.
All Styles at
CHARLES STOKES', No. 824 Chesnut street.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, Ten dollars cash.
Balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

NEW STYLE PICTURE.—The German Chromos made by A. K. P. Trask, No. 40 N. Eighth street. They must be seen to be admired.

BUY your Furniture at The Great American, No. 1202 and 1204 Market street. Cheapest in the city.

1869 PRESENT PRICES 1870
1869 1870
1869 1870
1869 1870
1869 COMPARED WITH 1870
1869 1870
1869 1870
1869 1870
1869 THE PRICES OF '69. 1870

Our patrons notice a MARKED REDUCTION on all the Business and Dress Suits, Alpaca and Linen Goods.

We aim continually to keep prices at the LOWEST figures possible, and our INCREASED ADVANTAGES over all other houses (in that we do FIVE TIMES AS MUCH business as any other Philadelphia house; do it for CASH) place us at once beyond the reach of all competition, and in the best possible attitude towards the economical and strictly cash buyer, whose patronage we work for and receive to the largest extent.

A Stock of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS stylish, fine, and medium Clothing for Men, Boys, and Children, constantly on the counters, sold only at Retail.

Silk Mixed Suits	$10 to $20.
Walking Coats and Sacks	$5 to $20.
Utica Cassimere Suits	$14 to $25.
Light Cassimere Suits	$5 to $15.
Gray Melton Walking Coats	$10 to $18.
Cheviot Suits	$12 to $25.
Blue Dahlia Black } Walking Coats	$9 to $20.
Cloth Silk Linen Duck } Vests	$1 to $4·50.
Plain Light Dark Striped Side Band Linen } Pants	$1 50 to $10.
All-wool Suits	as low as $5.

WANAMAKER & BROWN, } OAK HALL,
WANAMAKER & BROWN, } Sixth and Market.

WANAMAKER & BROWN, } OAK HALL,
WANAMAKER & BROWN, } Sixth and Market.

ELEGANCE AND COMFORT exist throughout the AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON. The hotel is still kept by the veteran host, Lewis Rice, whose supervision for a quarter of a century has rendered this house so popular.

A NEW ONE AND TWO DOLLAR STORE!—Just opened at No. 1100 Chesnut street, corner of Eleventh, where may be found a large assortment of goods fresh from Europe, at great bargains.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices, GOODYEAR'S manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

MARRIED.

HOFFMAN—COLLINS.—On the 19th ultimo, by Rev. J. E. Smith, Mr. EDWARD HOFFMAN to Miss ANNIE F. COLLINS, both of this city.

QUINN—WILSON.—In Philadelphia, April 18, 1870, by the Rev. John McCoy, Mr. EDWARD QUINN to Miss EMMA WILSON, late of Philadelphia.

DIED.

HIRTZEL.—On the 23d instant, CATHARINE, wife of Philip Hirtzel, in the 73d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 356 Dillwyn street, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

RICE.—On the 23d instant, Mrs. ANNA, wife of Peter Rice, aged 77 years.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 724 Richmond street, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

SHERK.—On the 24th instant, Dr. J. HENRY SHERK, in the 30th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1104 Vine street, on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. **

CLOTHING.

JONES'
ONE-PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET Street.

OUR GARMENTS ARE WELL MADE.
OUR CUTTERS ARE MEN OF TALENT.
BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED EVERY PURCHASER.

4 11 mwf5ptf GEO. W. NIEMANN.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PUBLIC SALE
ON THE PREMISES.

THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

VERY ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT.

MANSION, GARDENER'S HOUSE, STABLE, AND COACH HOUSE,
KNOWN AS "MALVERN," 8¾ ACRES,
BUSTLETON, TWENTY-THIRD WARD,
Five minutes walk from the Depot of Holmesburg and Bustleton Railroad, 10 miles from the city.
RESIDENCE OF J. T. WAY, ESQ.
On SATURDAY, May 28, 1870,
At 4 o'clock P. M.,
Will be sold at Public Sale on the Premises,

All that elegant country seat known as "Malvern," formerly the country residence of John Farnum, Esq., Bustleton, Twenty-third ward. The improvements are a large stone mansion, with all the modern conveniences, gardener's house, stable, coach-house, and ice-house; large grapery under glass, yielding an average of 1000 pounds annually of foreign grapes, white and black of the best varieties, Hamburg, Muscat, etc. The grounds are laid in English style, shaded with fine old trees, large and beautiful evergreens, and ornamented with hedges, flower beds, and shrubbery. Nature and art combined have rendered it a spot of rare beauty. Large vegetable garden, asparagus bed, an abundance of fruit of all descriptions, large and small, and excellent water. Convenient to stores, schools, and churches. The grounds of the Episcopal Church adjoin the property. The situation is high and healthy, commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country. Immediate possession. Terms, half cash. Persons desiring to view the property will take the 1 o'clock train from Kensington Depot for Bustleton. A person will be in attendance daily to show the premises.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 18 9trp Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

FOR SALE.

GERMANTOWN.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—Premises No. 145 PRICE Street, Germantown. House in good order. Pleasant neighborhood and within five minutes walk of the depot. Apply to
J. E. CARPENTER,
5 23 6t* No. 242 S. THIRD Street.

FOR SALE—TWO BRICK COTTAGES in the best part of Beverly, New Jersey. Nine rooms. Situation healthy and convenient. Will be sold cheap if applied for soon. PHILIP F. SNYDER, No. 113 S. FIFTH Street. 5 25ws 2t*

TO RENT.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—A DESIRABLE MEDIUM-SIZED HOUSE; central location; modern conveniences.

Address "W. H. C.," Box 1669 Philadelphia Post Office. 5 2 tf rp

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 722 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address
THOMAS S. FLETCHER,
12 10tf Delanco, N. J.

STORE TO LET.—ON THE FIRST OF July the Store Property, No. 37 S. SECOND Street, 26 feet by 100. The upper rooms, 26 by 50, could be altered to allow a private entrance from Second street, and by subletting would materially reduce the rent.
Address J. B. OKIE,
5 4tf COMMERCIAL ROOMS, Philada.

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FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM THE DOMINION.

The Fenian Excitement—Movements on the Frontier.

TORONTO, May 25.—Considerable excitement still exists in regard to the Fenian raid, but the Government appears to be well advised of all movements and fully prepared for any attempts at invasion. The volunteer forces are prepared to move if required.

The Queen's birthday was celebrated yesterday as a general holiday throughout the Dominion.

MONTREAL, May 25.—Further news received confirms the belief that the Fenians have determined on a movement on the Eastern frontier. A large number of men were assembled and parading close to the lines. They had pickets on patrol a mile from Pigeon Hill at noon, and shortly before that a special train arrived at Potsdam Junction with two hundred and fifty armed Fenians on their way to St. Albans to move on St. Armand's Centre through Pigeon Hill.

The Fenians are also said to have cut the telegraph wires at White Hall, and the latest report is that they have actually crossed the frontier in force.

In view of the information received by the Government since morning, instructions have been sent to General Lindsay to take active steps for the defense of the frontier. A considerable force left here at 4·30 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

OTTAWA, May 25.—The United States Government has one hundred and fifty regular troops on their way to Ogdensburg. Four hundred Fenians were left behind to-day at Rome for want of accommodation. Fifty men of garrison artillery and two guns of field artillery leave this afternoon for Prescott.

PRESCOTT, May 25.—A large force of volunteers, including artillery, is under arms here.

OGDENSBURG, May 25.—It is reported that the Fenians contemplate an attack on Cornwall, Canada.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

American Tract Society—Northeast Branch.

BOSTON, May 25.—The financial exhibit of the New England Branch of the American Tract Society shows that the total receipts for the year were $37,360. Twelve colporteurs made 19,700 family visits with a view to religious conversion and prayer and circulation of religious works, and there have been gratuitous distributions of 3,159,000 pages through almost every channel of benevolence and in various languages. At the public meeting of the society last evening addresses were made by Rev. John Cotton Smith, D. D., of New York; Rev. Henry M. Parsons, of Springfield; Rev. John Todd, D. D., of Pittsfield, and Rev. Dr. Gulick, missionary to the Sandwich Islands.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

Continued from the Second Edition.

Mr. Bayard said, instead of preventing discriminations at the polls on account of race, color, etc., as was the intent of the fifteenth amendment, the bill was in every particular an offensive discrimination against whites in favor of blacks. It was to be a criminal offense to hinder a negro voter, but the same hindrance might be practised with impunity against the white voter.

The candidate who should lose his office by denial of suffrage to white men could have no remedy. All redress was reserved for the denial of the rights of colored voters. He held that the bill was never intended to enforce the fifteenth amendment, but was another violent attempt to bolster up by statute the inferior capacities of the negro race in a scheme of political equality. It was a premeditated engine for the destruction of State governments, sweeping into the grasp of Federal power all the police powers of the States, which practical experience has demonstrated as the best safeguards against election frauds.

The bill required the use of State officers for Federal purposes in defiance of judicial decisions to the contrary, and would create swarms of sub-officials to feed upon the substance of the country. Almost every section gave fees to pettifogging attorneys and unscrupulous men for stimulating litigation. The bill was principally intended for the South, but the people of the North would have to pay dear for the sport in the support of multitudes of unnecessary officials.

House.

Continued from Second Edition.

He showed from the report of the Senate Committee that the land grant would cover 47,300,000 acres, which at the average of ten dollars an acre, including town and city lots, would amount to $473,000,000, but as the company had it in its power to lengthen the branch road, the land grant might really be extended so as to cover 75,000,000 acres. He hoped that the resolution would be defeated, unless his amendment were adopted, and he thought that it was for the interest of the country that it should be defeated. In any event the grant was too large when it was made. If the company did not choose to take the grant subject to the restrictions of his amendment, the grant should be allowed to lapse, and if a future subsidy were to be granted, it should be not in lands but in money, the proceeds of the lands as sold by the Government.

Mr. Sargent supported the amendment of Mr. Hawley, though he thought it did not go far enough. He thought that Congress ought to provide that, until the lands were surveyed, the settler should be considered to be in possession under the Pre-emption laws, no matter when the grant was made to the railroad company.

Amendments were offered by Mr. Sargent and by Mr. Welker to protect the rights and interests of actual settlers, and by Mr. Randall to exclude the conclusion of a guarantee by the United States Government of the bonds of the company.

Mr. Clarke (Kansas) complained that there were persons within the hall who were not entitled to the privileges of the floor.

The Speaker said it was the duty of the doorkeeper to exclude all such persons, and asked Mr. Clarke to point out any person whom he desired to have excluded.

Mr. Clarke remarked that he supposed it to be the duty of officers of the House to enforce its rules.

The Speaker replied that it was the duty of the doorkeeper, not of the Chair, to clear the floor.

Mr. Clarke proceeded to address the House in opposition to the bill.

FROM EUROPE.

Latest Quotations.

LONDON, May 25—5 P. M.—Consols, 94⅛ for money and 94⅛@94¼ for account. United States 5-20s quiet. 1862, 89; of 1865, 88⅛; of 1867, 90⅛; 10-40s, 86. Railways steady. Erie, 18¼; Illinois Central, 119⅛; Atlantic and Great Western, 28.

LIVERPOOL, May 25—5 P. M.—Cotton irregular; middling uplands, 10⅞d.; Orleans, 11⅛@11¼d. Sales to-day 10,000 bales, including 2000 for speculation and export.

LONDON, May 25—5 P. M.—Tallow quiet and steady at 44s. 6d. Linseed Cakes firm at £9 18s.@£10. Sugar on the spot firmer at 31s. 9d.@32s., and quiet afloat.

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT
FOR THE SALE OF
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MEDICAL.

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37 YEARS.

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM,
$1000 Paid.

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$3000 Paid.

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$4000 Paid.

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$5000 Paid.

The above amounts will be paid to any person producing any medicine, Internal, External, Vegetable or Mineral, that can refer to or bring forward as many living, genuine, permanent cures as DR. FITLER'S VEGETABLE RHEUMATIC REMEDY, the prescription of one of Philadelphia's oldest regular physicians and professors. It is positively the only standard specific before the public, being composed of pure and harmless vegetable ingredients solely, containing no minerals, poisonous vegetables, or injurious drugs. It is warranted, under oath, to have permanently cured ninety-five in every hundred cases treated in the past four years, a result unparalleled in the annals of medicine. To protect sufferers against imposition, deception, quacks, and injurious nostrums prepared by unskillful, uneducated, and unscientific hands, a printed legal form of guarantee, containing name of patient and exact stated quantity to cure, properly signed and sealed, will be given to every patient desiring it, without extra charge, and in case of failure to cure, the money refunded. All sufferers should examine the plan of guarantee, which insures a positive cure, or costs nothing for the trial. The safety of this offer, made by Dr. Fitler, is insured to him only by the merit and infallible curative power of his remedy. Names and references of incurable cases, where the money paid has been refunded in full, given at Dr. Fitler's office, where the diploma of Dr. Fitler, received from the University of Pennsylvania, A. D. 1833, is subject to public inspection, with the diploma from the Medical Institute, 1833, and the additional vouchers of his professional skill as a Physician and Professor of Chemistry, together with letters and testimonials of leading physicians, clergymen, judges, senators, bankers, merchants, etc. etc.

Medical advice to Rheumatic sufferers given daily, from 11 until 4, without charge. No other diseases prescribed for. Advice sent by mail without charge. Depot and office, No. 29 South FOURTH Street. Sold by druggists generally. 4 19wstf

A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,
No. 23 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
Will commence on MONDAY their
Semi-Annual Clearance Sale.
The Greatest Bargains will be given in Hosiery, Hdkfs., Embroideries, White Piques, Parasols, Fans, Corsets, Lisle and Silk Gloves, White Gloves, Buff Gloves, Bows, Ties, Lace Collars.
Positive Bargains will be Given.
We cannot enumerate prices, but a call will convince you we mean this to be a
CLEARANCE SALE.
Our Kid Glove Stock is unequalled in the city of Philadelphia.
Kid Gloves at $1·00, $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, and $1·85 for our fine glove, the "Bartley."
Every pair warranted. If they rip or tear, another pair given in exchange. 4 2 wstfrp
TRY THEM. NO RISK.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
& J. B. BARTHOLOMEW
BEST KID GLOVES
BEST KID GLOVES.

OPENING SALE
TO
Commence MONDAY, May 23,
TO
CLOSE OUT ENTIRE STOCK.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,
Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT STREET,
Will offer his Splendid Stock of
SILKS, DRESS GOODS, LACES, Etc.,
For Ten Days, at a Great Reduction on Former Prices.
ELEGANT MADE-UP SUITS $10.
LLAMA LACE SACQUES AND SHAWLS, 50 PER CENT. LESS THAN LAST SEASON.
Great Inducements offered to strangers visiting the city. 5 21 smw3t

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Is a quick, safe, sure, and effectual Remedy for BLEEDING, BLIND, OR ITCHING PILES, PROLAPSUS ANI OR FALLING OF THE RECTUM, CONSTIPATION OF THE BOWELS, ETC.

The application and use of this remedy, as well as its effects, are quite different from all others heretofore prescribed for the above-named diseases. Its principal virtues are derived from its internal use, regulating the Liver and Kidneys, and imparting health and vigor to the whole alimentary canal. It is specific in its action, completely controlling the circulation of the blood in the hemorrhoidal vessels.

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The causes of these complaints are numerous, and are undoubtedly in many instances hereditary; but a sedentary and studious habit, luxurious living, high-seasoned and stimulating food, the intemperate use of spirituous drinks, the very free use of strong coffee and tea, mental depression, sorrow, and grief; in short, whatever tends to weaken the digestive organs may be considered the most active general causes.

The afflicted can rely with the utmost confidence in this medicine, because the great success that it has met with since its introduction is a sure indication of its real value. For inward and outward applications, if used as directed, it cannot fail to give the fullest satisfaction.

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SIX BOTTLES, $5.
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FIFTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,
ENTIRELY NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED is now ready for permanent or transient guests.

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WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street next door to the Post Office 11 13 rp

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E. S. FARSON & CO.,
Self-Ventilating Refrigerators,
The cheapest and most reliable in the market, and will keep MEATS, VEGETABLES, FRUITS, MILK, and BUTTER LONGER, DRIER, and COLDER,
WITH LESS ICE,
Than any other Refrigerators in use.
Wholesale and Retail, at the Old Stand, [4 30 1mrp
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FOR THE CHEAPEST AND BEST
GO TO THE MANUFACTORY OF
P. P. KEARNS,
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SAVERY'S PATENT
COMBINED DINING-ROOM
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It being made of cast-iron, porcelain lined, in walnut cases, does not impart unpleasant taste or smell to provisions, fruit, etc. Please call and examine.
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Swiss and Nottingham Lace Curtains,
WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES,
Of the newest colors and designs.
Window Cornices in Gilt, Walnut, and Rosewood and Gilt. Furniture Slips or Covers fitted, cut and made. [5 24 mwf1m5p
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WHIRLING DERVISHES.

"And there is a time to dance," was the dictum of the wisest of those ancients we are taught to believe inspired. But a constant element in that complex machine we know as "Society" makes it a point to reverse the comfortable theory of the Turk, and to believe whatever is is wrong. Autocratic reformers these, often denouncing a custom simply because it *is;* rarely permitting argument upon it. Hence, to-day, Propriety, clothed in immaculate purity as Peter the Hermit was in rags, preaches a new crusade against that most popular of modern manias, the "round-dances." We are begged to believe them a sinful waste of time and muscle, an abomination in the sight of common decency and of common-sense; and that the evil personage, who is the father of lies, is parent of these as well. But doubters will be found for whom it is hard to believe that Solomon was radically wrong in his premise, or that the way of life must be thorny and sprinkled with tears and resonant of groans. Still, it must be admitted that dancing in excess is bad. So is walking; so is eating. And her champions proclaim that she of the twinkling feet does more good than counterbalances her slight improprieties. Further, they do assert that those who most revile her are would-be devotees on whom her grace does not descend. And, as in all mooted points of morals or manners, the war is fierce, growing more furious with each generation, and certainly faster with each succeeding season. There are more dancing people than there were; they dance harder, later, faster than they did; they dance at odd times and places, young or old, in or out of season. On the other hand, the non-dancers—from at first elevating their eyes, or at most holding up their palms—now breathe denunciations loud and deep, and write scathing essays against the abomination.

With the moral question involved, this is neither the time nor place to interfere; but the material fact stares us in the face, that dancing is, at this writing, more popular, all the world over, than ever before. Like sin, and cold in the head, it is not confined by geographical boundaries; like beggary and falling in love, its thriving depends upon no special atmosphere. That unique fanatic of the East, the Whirling Dervish, spins with as great velocity as ever; the red man of our prairies dances his scalp-dance as joyously, his peace-dance as grimly, as of yore. Under whispering olives and overloaded vines, dark-eyed villagers assemble at evening, and move through graceful *contradanza* and stately *bolero*, to the tinkling of the immemorial guitar. Fanned by the spice-laden breezes of the Golden Horn, the dreamy Turk forgets even to puff his beloved *nargileh*, as he follows, with motionless ecstasy, the voluptuous *pose* of the henna-ed and kohl-ed *Almeh*. In the dusky shadow of crumbling Thebes—beneath the stony frown of the ox-horned Isis herself—dwells the burning-eyed *Ghawazee*, living only to wile the soul of man, and faint herself in the lascivious witchery of her wondrous dance. Cold-blooded England dances laboriously at Melbourne and at John O'Groat's house. Scotch reels are things of history; and what Irishman but would "cover the buckle" with never a potato in the cabin? while the fair-haired swells of the Guards hold in quite equal estimation their triumps over the waxed floor and those of the dark days before Inkermann. And as for sunny, laughter-loving France—she is nothing if not dancing. Imperial Paris lavishes millions on the gilt and glitter that bedeck the fairy-land ballets with which the second empire soothes its fretful children; imperial Paris sees, pockets her lorgnette and her scruples, retires to *salon* of minister—to Mabille—to—where?—and dances madly, too. And that the head of the world's fashion smiles upon it, we have only to remember that the marquis who married *La Diva* was famous principally for his debts and his dancing! Perhaps she had not paid the former, had not the latter made him—enviable pinnacle!—leader of the empress' *cotillon*.

There is no reason that an otherwise clever and cultivated gentleman may not possess, besides, the ease and practice to make him foremost in this most graceful accomplishment; but then society receives and blesses him, not because of his other attributes, but rather, in spite of them. She accepts the gift of his heels, caring little for those of his heart, and with a silent but decided protest against those of his head. The Emperor may be ill, Wall street may be in a spasm, and the next-door neighbor may be inventoried for the red flag. What cares she? T. Totum, Esq., still spins with inconceivable rapidity at Mrs. Aurifer Midas' select soiree.

The origin of dancing is, of course, unknown. Whose light toe was first fantastic must ever remain a mystery with those of Eleusis; for its antiquity is far beyond that of spoken or recorded tradition. We are only left to theorize that dancing was the spontaneous effort of undeveloped man to express, by gesture, joy or sorrow. All early nations were, to a certain extent, hieroglyphic; all strove to express an idea by a visible symbol; and the lessons of the Pyramids, of Nineveh, and of Aztec Mexico, teach us that drawing was the parent of which writing came. So the impulse that urged the savage to convey his calmer thought by a rude drawing would have taught him to give the more pressing emotion sound or gesture. We still find that the weaker of the modern languages abound in gesture; those possessing the poorer vocabularies demanding that face, shoulders, and arms shall aid the inefficient speech. The Italian or the Portuguese to-day speaks as much with his hands as he does with his tongue.

We constantly see those pocket editions of the savage man—spoiled children—stamp with rage and caper with delight. Who can tell what antic, far among the shadows of the unclothed and uncooked past, was the parent of the dance?

In many portions of the Old Testament dancing is mentioned as a simple matter of course. Pharoah's daughter, dancing to the bath, finds the destined liberator among the bulrushes; the children of Israel celebrate their passage of the Red Sea by a dance upon the hither shore; Aaron sets them up a golden calf, and they dance around it—an example faithfully followed since in all climes; David, their warrior, statesman, and king, dances before the ark; and the elders of Shiloh counsel their young men to abduct the maidens of Shiloh, dancing at evening in the fields—a procedure that might lead the thinker to doubt if the Roman lawgiver had not read the Bible before the rape of the Sabines.

In the remotest nooks, whence science has traced tradition, we find dancing already a settled institution. The eldest Pharaohs led chains of dancing captives after their cars on many a mural monument. The most ancient manuscripts, preserved by the Chinese from the mustiness of their earliest civilization, show that music and dancing were important departments of state in the Celestial Empire. Japan dances to-day the self-same measure, to the thrumming of the very *tum-tum*, that the founders of her state enjoyed somewhere about the birth of Time. The youth of Sparta and the soldiers of Crete danced to the assault, keeping time to a rude measure they chanted. We can, however, imagine their steps only a crude *pas gymnastique*—an ungraceful version of that "Shanghai-drill" that so delights the bosoms of our maidens, as performed by the bone and sinew of our volunteers. In the high Grecian civilization, we learn that Socrates hied him to the bower of Aspasia, and, under her teachings, learned—

> "To nimbly caper in a lady's chamber,
> To the lascivious pleasings of a lute,"

or lyre. The highest Grecian idea of grace was drawn from the *pose* of the dancer; for the most perfect of their recovered statues is the god of the dance, and their most cunning chisel wrought the dancing-faun.

But, in the Roman era, dancing became unfashionable among the great, and was almost given over to the slaves and actors who amused them at their feasts. The straiter laced of the period made the dance a butt for shafts of invective or ridicule, being apparently as much in earnest as more modern prudes, who perhaps made such their prototypes. Cicero gravely reprehends the sport in Gabinus, declaring it beneath his consular dignity; and Sallust assures Sempronia that to dance so well invites a doubt of her being an honest woman. Kingsley, too, in his "Hypatia"—that wonderful picture of the wonderful city—shows the ineffable disdain of the philosopher for the dancer.

It was only in the middle ages that a sort of order crept into the dance. What had hitherto been an nnarranged gymnastic, dependent wholly on individual power, now first came under general rules; and, as language and music before it, the dance began to possess a grammar of motion. Then it once more came under the patronage of the great—became the fashion. At the French and Spanish—and later at the English—courts, the formal measure of *minuet* and *polonaise* were walked on all state occasions, first by royalty itself, and then by the highest in the land. Some time later the *coranto* and *galliard* varied these by intruding their livelier ideas; next the *waltz* was introduced; and, finally, such strange results of search after novelty as the *gavotte* and *lavolta*.

In a poem published about the close of the sixteenth century, we find a description of the latter dance, which brings it into near relationship with the polka of to-day, proving this age has no right to letters-patent for this invention. Queen Elizabeth, if not a polker herself, most probably had the dance performed before her, for the description of the poem is exact:—

> "Yet is there one—a most delightful kind—
> A lofty jumping, or a leaping round;
> Where arm-in-arm two dancers are entwined,
> And whirl themselves, with strict embracements bound.
> And still their feet an anapœ do sound—
> An anapœst is all their music's song—
> Whose first two feet are short, and third is long."

The "anapæst" here plainly marks the peculiarity of the polka step; and we are at liberty to picture to ourselves the knightly Sidney, "our burly cousin Burleigh," or the gentle Raleigh, doing a backstep at the bidding of Leicester, for the delectation of the royal guest of Kenilworth.

The descent may be long—but it is rapid—from the glitering pageants of chivalry to the glaring ones of "shoddy." A lustrum or two since "our best society" was agitated to its centre. Polka, like Harlequin unrehearsed, bounded over the head of all the proprieties, twirled round upon her toe, to the wonderment of the elect, and then settled comfortably down in their midst. Polka, the daughter of Progress, was not to be put down as her more quiet cousins-german had been. She knew that to do was but to dare; and, acting on the knowledge, she succeeded. Years before, the waltz, "imported from the Rhine," had become the feature of every May day frolic on the village-greens in England. But her capital did not embrace the stranger with great fervor. Almack's had already replaced the minuet of the previous generation by the stiff quadrille, and though a daring few encouraged the waltz, they could not sustain her long. Prim Propriety, of the strictly British stamp, refused to heed the whispers of that comely maiden, Common-sense; there were mysterious allusions to the Scarlet Woman; and the graceful child of Germany and Spain was voted a licentious gipsy, fit only for banishment to Mabille, or at best for a corner of Cremorne. So the waltz, as all persecuted things of the Old World had done before her, fled across the water to us; though in her case the reception was a little different. Here, too, she was voted impure by the modesty of the period.

But immaculate society even then enjoyed its noble and elevating recreations. Then, as now, Mrs. Aurifas Midas would be "at home" on stated evenings; then, as now, Mr. Aurifer Midas would do his duty to society as, groaning, he signed the heavy check for the yearly "crush." Nightly would the invariable Belinda deck her hair with pearls, drape her shapely bust with transparent illusion, and see that she was ravishly *bottee*. Nightly would the inevitable T. Totum coax on immaculate kids, complacently examine his own feet, and plunge through the crowd to seek Belinda's, and lead them through funereal quadrilles. Dowagers donned diamonds and laces; papas groaned into unwonted dress-coats and unbounded white vests; and the world of *ton* jammed itself into overheated rooms to eat, drink, and be merry—if practicable.

Then, as now, Mrs. Aurifer Midas' ball was always a success. There was the same display of diamonds and bust; much eating and drinking; more buzz and malice. The names of the most noted, eked out with stars, were duly chronicled, and dresses were commented on in the *Weekly Spatterer;* and sundry young gentlemen "slept at a friend's."

Still, an undefined and misty idea prevailed that the ball was not all it should be; that something might have made it pleasanter. If the inevitable T. Totum had any mind it was haunted by a suspicion—and he whispered it to his invariable Belinda—that gobbling croquettes, bibbing Burgundy, and walking dismal "squares," was not, after all, the acme of party enjoyment.

The inevitable T. Totum whispered this rank treason, and—the revolution came! None could tell whence, when, how; but, like a flash of heat-lightning from the surcharged cloud of dullness brooding over Society, it came—and the "German" was born!—*Appleton's Journal.*

OBITUARY.

Sir John Simeon, Bart., M. P.

The sudden death is announced by cable of Sir John Simeon, Bart., Member of the British House of Commons for the Isle of Wight. Sir John was a Roman Catholic in religion and a Liberal in politics. He first sat for the Isle of Wight in 1847. He was one of largest landed proprietors in that part of England. His death, which occurs in the prime of life, as he was not more than 55 years old, will be keenly felt not only in Parliament, where he was recognized, not as a talking, but as a working, member of his party, but in the best circles both of the general and the literary society of London, in which he was prized for his sound qualities of intellect, and loved for his genial, manly, and unaffected nature.

THE SABBATH.

The following testimonies and experiences, not of the clergy, but of statesmen, philosophers, and men of wide reputation in legal, medical, literary and commercial life, bearing on a subject attracting considerable attention at the present time, may not be uninteresting to our readers:—

"If Sunday had not been observed as a day of rest during the last three centuries, I have not the smallest doubt that we should have been at this moment a poorer and less civilized people than we are."—*Lord Macaulay.*

"There is no religion without worship, or no worship without the Sabbath."—*Count Montalembert.*

"The more faithfully I apply myself to the duties of the Lord's day, the more happy and successful is my business during the week."—*Sir Matthew Hale.*

"*A* corruption of morals usually follows a profanation of the Sabbath."—*Blackstone.*

"The Sabbath as a political institution is of inestimable value, independently of its claim to divine authority."—*Adam Smith.*

"Sunday is a day of account, and a candid account" every seventh day is the best preparation for the great day of account."—*Lord Kames.*

"I can truly declare that to me the Sabbath has been invaluable."—*William Wilberforce.*

"Give the world half of Sunday, and you will find religion has no strong hold of the other."—*Sir Walter Scott.*

"Where there is no Christian Sabbath there is no Christian morality; and without this free institutions cannot long be sustained."—*Justice McLean.*

"The longer I live the more highly do I estimate the Christian Sabbath, and the more grateful do I feel towards those who impress its importance on the community."—*Daniel Webster.*

In a general order, issued November 15, 1862, President Lincoln commanded that "Sunday labor in the army and navy be reduced to the measure of strict necessity. The discipline and character of the national forces should not suffer, nor the cause they defend be imperilled, by the profanation of the day or name of the Most High."

Attorney-General Bates, of the Cabinet, wrote:—"The religious character of an institution so ancient, so sacred, so lawful, and so necessary to the peace, the comfort, and the respectability of society, ought alone to be sufficient for its protection; but, that failing, surely the laws of the land made for its account ought to be as strictly enforced as the laws for the protection of person and property. If the Sunday laws be neglected or despised, the laws of person and property will soon share their fate and be equally disregarded."

"The Sabbath *must* be observed as a day of rest. This I do not state as an opinion, but knowing that it has its foundation upon a law in man's nature as fixed as that he must take food or die."—*Dr. Willard Parker, of New York city.*

"As a day of rest, I view the Sabbath as a day of compensation for the inadequate restorative power of the body under continued labor and excitement. One day in seven, by the bounty of Providence, is thrown in as a day of compensation to perfect by its repose the animal system."—*John Richard Farre, M. D., of London, England.*

.. *La Presse*, one of the great secular journals of Paris, has said, "England owes much of her energy and character to the religious keeping of Sunday. Why cannot France follow her, as the Sabbath was made for all men, and we need its blessing?"

The present Lord Chancellor of England stated at a public meeting, "I am glad to say that our Sunday in London is not yet like a continental Sunday. Looking at the question from the lowest point of view, it is the especial duty and interest of *working men* to discourage all attempt to interfere with the seventh day as a day of rest; for, once let the Parisian system come into vogue in this country, under which the scaffolds of public buildings were as crowded with workmen on Sunday as on any other day, and they would have to work seven days for the pay now received for six.

"So far as my observation extends, those who are in the habit of avoiding worldly cares on the Sabbath are those most remarkable for the perfect performance of their duties during the week. I have a firm belief that such persons are able to do more work, and do it in a better manner, in six days than if they worked the whole seven."—*John C. Warren, M. D., Professor in the Medical College of Harvard University.*

"A very profound and wonderful reform has just been begun in Paris. The principal shops, including those of nearly all the linen drapers, hosiers, silk mercers, and venders of ready-made apparel, will henceforth be closed on Sundays. The merchants have taken this step of their own accord, and the employes appeal to the good will of the public to aid them in making the measure general."—*N. Y. Times, July* 8, 1869.

"I have long been of the opinion that it is to the *interest* of the railroad and steamboat companies to suspend operations on the Sabbath, as it demoralizes the men and makes them reckless, *and so is the cause of many accidents.* I believe railroad companies would be much more prosperous if Sunday running was entirely suspended. I suppose there are employed on the railways of the United States, on the Sabbath, thirty thousand men."—*S. Ruth, Superintendent of the Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Potomac Railroad.*

"Many years' experience and observation more and more convince me as a railroad man that even in an economic point of view there is no more profitable rule for us to follow than 'remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy.'"—*Colonel George A. Merrell, Superintendent of the Rutland and Burlington Railroad.*

"From experience I know that laborers, mechanics, managers, etc., will do more work, and do it better, in six days than in seven. Further, if we habitually ask our men to break God's law by a desecration of the Sabbath, it will not be long before they will break His law in other respects, by defrauding, etc."—*J. P. Farley, Superintendent of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad.*

"In nearly thirty years' experience on Western and Southern railroads, I have never found it necessary to run Sunday trains except when connecting or competing lines rendered it so. I think men perform more work in six days, resting every seventh, than when they work every day. I also think men are more reliable and trustworthy on roads where the Sabbath is observed than where the day of rest is ignored."—*E. G. Barney, Superintendent Selma, Rome, and Dalton Railroad.*

"I do not believe the running of Sunday trains is profitable to the company; and that it is a positive violation of Divine law none can doubt."—*Hon. Abram Murdock, President of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.*

"The want of cessation from labor on the canals, railroad, and steamboat lines of the country on the Sabbath has a tendency to degrade the tone of morals in the community; yet less censure can attach to those men who are compelled to labor for their daily bread, than to owners and employers who require the service to be performed."—*J. Durand, General Superintendent of the Little Miami, Columbus, and Zenia Railroad.*

"It is for the interest of the company to allow our employes the rest of the Sabbath."—*E. B. Phillips, President of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad.*

CORDAGE, ETC.

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INSURANCE ½ OF 1 PER CENT.

Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.
No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 50 cents.
The Line would call attention of merchants generally to the fact that hereafter the regular shippers by this line will be charged only 10 cents per 100 lbs., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter seasons.
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WILL SAIL FOR NEW ORLEANS (DIRECT)

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Through Bills of Lading also given to all points on the Mississippi river, between New Orleans and St. Louis, in connection with the St. Louis and New Orleans Packet Company.

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WM. L. JAMES, General Agent,
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The ACHILLES will sail for NEW ORLEANS, direct, on THURSDAY, May 26, at 8 A. M.
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The WYOMING will sail for SAVANNAH on SATURDAY, May 28.
The TONAWANDA will sail from SAVANNAH on SATURDAY, May 28, at 8 A. M.
The PIONEER will sail for WILMINGTON, N. C., on SATURDAY, June 4, at 6 A. M.
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MAY, 1870.
Prometheus, Thursday, May 19.
J. W. Everman, Thursday, May 26.
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Rates as low as by any other route.
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WM. A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 5 2 tf

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City of Paris, Saturday, May 28, 1 P. M.
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City of Brooklyn, Saturday, June 4, 9 A. M.
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And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.

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Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
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Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
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For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
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No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
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W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
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DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
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Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.
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The Railroad connects with the Cumberland Valley Railroad about four miles below Chambersburg, and runs through a section of the most fertile part of the Cumberland Valley.

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The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

The receipts of the Company on the one-half of the Road now being operated from Coatesville to Wilmington are about TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS per month, which will be more than DOUBLED with the opening of the other half, over which the large Coa Trade of the Road must come.

Only SIX MILES are now required to complete the Road to Birdsboro, which will be finished by the middle of the month.

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They are secured by a first mortgage on 5600 acres of coal lands in the Wyoming Valley, near Wilkesbarre, at present producing at the rate of 200,000 tons of coal per annum, with works in progress which contemplate a large increase at an early period, and also upon valuable Real Estate in this city.

A sinking fund of ten cents per ton upon all coal taken from the mines for five years, and of fifteen cents per ton thereafter, is established, and The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, the Trustees under the mortgage, collect these sums and invest them in these Bonds, agreeably to the provisions of the Trust.

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Full guarantee and moderate prices.
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NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, May 25, 1870.

Gone.

It has vanished utterly. It is swept from the face of the earth. It is demolished. I allude to the old dance-house of John Allen. It no longer exists. The heel of progress has mashed it. As a dance-house and a bucket shop its place knows it no more. John Allen, the least godly homo of New York, spent a good many happy and unhappy hours there. There he educated Chester, entertained clergymen, kept the place in the Bible with extracts from the *Police Gazette*, swallowed raw liquor, and worried down religion stewed, roasted, frozen, fried, panned, pickled, scalloped, and on the half-shell. There he swore one minute, prayed the next, and labored generally like Satan in Sunday clothes trying to be good. His life was made up of equal proportions of "Shoo-fly," "Can-can," *Frou-Frou*, and gin-and-milk slung together in a sort of julep. He was the champion penitent of the nineteenth century, and sank into peculiar sin one day that grace might abound the next. The revivalists buzzed around him like pious flies around a wicked sugar-barrel, and he allowed them to feed on all the saccharine sanctity that was innate to his nature. Finally, after having been snatched from the burning several times, this interesting brand flung itself back again and blazed away in the sparkles of its own passions. He kept a temperance grocery, and drank rawer whisky than ever, and all his revival friends fell from him like slats dropping out of a broken blind. And now the very house which he erst glorified with his presence is torn down, and Kit Burns' rat-pit is the one surviving relic of the Water street uprising. Poor wickedest man! He paid the penalty of being a too candid publican, and had his vices vivisected because a Swedenborgian Bohemian needed a sensation.

Mr. Weston.

That ambitious youngster, Mr. Edward Payson Weston, began his noble pedestrian tour at fifteen minutes past midnight. While you are reading this the wires are probably informing you of how he progresses. Not being one of the reporters who sat up all night to see that there was "no deception," I say nothing on that matter. Besides, that astute judge of such things, Mr. Horace Greeley, informs the public that all is fair and square; so why should I harbor suspicion? For my part I think the $1500 very laboriously earned. I would rather give twice that sum to Weston for doing what he proposes to do than one-half of it to either of those conceited cantatrices, Patti and Nilsson, for one evening's warbling. The arrangements for reporters are somewhat unique. Relays of gentlemen were expected to relieve each other from the hour the performance commenced to that in which it will be completed. Mr. Weston himself, up to the moment of beginning, seemed to be in good health and spirits, and firmly possessed of the notion that the $1500 could be won. The attendance at the Rink this morning and afternoon promises to be unprecedentedly large.

Woman's Work.

When there is a Young Women's Christian Association perhaps an effort will be made to benefit the numerous girls and young women who wait in stores. Why should the young men be taken so much care of? Why should they be made so generally the subject of special lectures, special services, and special means of salvation? Is the male soul of any more value than the female? Don't stores in which girls and women are almost exclusively employed stand quite as much in need of being closed at 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoons as stores do where young men and boys officiate? Yet who ever hears of the girls and women being granted the habitual half holiday at the end of the week? Woman's notorious endurance has become a reason for piling upon her sufferings beyond it. The camel's back will bear much, and the straws are multiplied. Think of a woman standing from eight in the morning until eleven at night! Contemplate these fifteen hours of statuesque agony. Realize to yourself the back with a break in it, the failing legs, the sore and swollen feet, the eyes dazed with incessant glare, the brain bewildered with perpetual rattle and hum, the heart irritated with a hundred disappointments in the effort to sell, and dispirited under the sense of miserable wages and the prospect of an unbettered future. Yes, these are the tortures which the shop-girl writhes under all the year round, without respite. The dollar stores along Broadway are the most illustrious examples of this brilliant barbarity of fortune-makers, a barbarity which manufactures wealth out of the very blood and tears of weak, white slaves. The Women's Rights' Association could perhaps do something for these victims. No doubt clerks and salesmen do suffer enough in a similar way, but their part has been already taken. Improvement has set in for them, and it is time the condition of the women should be ameliorated. The impudence of the New York saleswoman has become proverbial; but show me the woman who is compelled to be on her feet the greater part of the day, compelled to knuckle under to the caprices of scores of customers, and if she become not "piert" in time, she must indeed be a first-class angel in crinoline, or an A No. 1 heroine out of Grace Aguilar's novels. Let the women as well as the men have an Early Closing Association. Because women *can* endure so much, and *do* endure it uncomplainingly, don't imagine that the agony can't be piled too high. Disease and death among female employes are the stock from which too many business firms realize fortunes.

Where Is He?

It may be a joke—for the sake of Mr. Fryer I hope it is, but that gentleman is said to have been mysteriously missing since May 14. He is the agent of the Carlotta Patti troupe, and accompanied that lady during her recent tour South and West. This is emphatically an age when people are privileged to mysteriously disappear and furtively come to the surface again, and perhaps Mr. Fryer, for reasons best known to himself, has availed himself of this perquisite of the era in which he flourishes. Perhaps, on the other hand, his name is to be added to the list of credulous Englishman who think they can go out in this country to take walks before breakfast with the same impunity with which they can do so in the old country, but who find, to their dismay, that we manage things differently here, and that such audacious innovators upon American institutions usually pay the penalty of their folly, and are never heard of more. Mr. Fryer was a genial gossip, and a right good fellow—and I hope this description will lead to his identification.

Not for Philadelphia.

So Philadelphia snubs our 7th Regiment.

Won't allow it to visit her.

Mayor Fox vetoes the bill passed by the Common Council inviting it to go thither!

And one branch of the Council unanimously endorses the veto!

Well, well! Perhaps the 7th Regiment is a little inflated; but, my good Brotherly Love citizens, this is not the way to knock the wind out of it. It would not have done you any harm to have hobnobbed for a few hours with those gentlemen. You would have felt better disposed after breaking bread and eating salt with them. A little flattery would not have spoiled them, for they have been used to it all their lives long. However, that is your business. It is for you to judge, not ALI BABA.

THE FENIANS ON DECK.

Reported General Rising of the O'Neill Wing—Departure of "Emigrants" from Newark, N. J.

In Newark, N. J., for some days past, a good deal of excitement has prevailed in Fenian circles relative to a rumored contemplated general rising of the Fenian forces throughout the entire country. Everything was kept so profoundly quiet outside of the "rings" that little or no heed was paid to the utterances that would every now and then drop from the lips of certain well-known anti-Britishers. On Monday a company of about forty-five men left Newark on board the thirty-five-minutes-past-five train for New York via the Newark and New York road. The men were rather rough looking in exterior, and would readily pass for laborers, but for the fact that unmistakable signs of discipline and organization were apparent. They conversed together in groups and seemed very enthusiastic. One of the number had charge and was called "Captain" by all hands. When the tickets were collected he provided for all. Some of the "emigrants" were recognized as adventurous young men who had not been employed for many months past. Before starting each of the company was warmly bid adieu by an elderly gentleman, who slipped something, believed to be money, into each man's hand. It is stated on reliable authority that large sums of money were subscribed towards the cause on Sunday by Newarkers, and it is stated that similar action has been taken in other towns and cities of New Jersey. The men who left yesterday dropped the words, "Well, we're off for the West at last." That a movement on Winnipeg has long been contemplated is beyond doubt a fact. A well-known ex-major in the United States army, of Newark, in conversation last evening said that everything had been arranged so quietly and so systematically that the leaders did not care much whether their movements became known or not.

SEIZING A CUBAN WAR VESSEL.

Two United States Vessels Hurried Out to Capture the Steamer George B. Upton.

The Brooklyn Navy Yard was a scene of activity and busy preparation yesterday. Orders had been received from Washington, and it was soon rumored in York street that the department had decided to break up the Cuban expedition on board the George B. Upton. The Upton is an old, rickety vessel, and has been lying off the coast about ten days, taking aboard men and provisions, and making ready to sail for Cuba. She undertook to sail one day last week, but when a few days out some part of her machinery broke, and she was obliged to "put back" for repairs.

It is probable that Spanish spies, learning of this state of things, informed the authorities at Washington, and hence the preparations yesterday. The steamers Catalpa and Arnold were coaled up in haste, a force of twenty men working continuously, not stopping even for dinner, until the tugs were ready to go. Fifty marines, with small arms, forty rounds of ammunition, blankets, and three days' rations, were marched aboard the vessels. Two howitzers were also taken aboard.

The expedition sailed at about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The officer in command had a sealed packet, which he was instructed not to open until outside New York harbor. Three tugs were ready to sail at the Navy Yard, but only two—the Catalpa and Arnold—sailed, leaving the Clinton awaiting orders. It was the opinion of some that the expedition had something to do with unimportant revenue matters, and was not designed to interfere with the Upton. The Upton has about three hundred men, a few arms, and some ammunition. The friends of Cuba had hopes that the Upton might be repaired and well out at sea before the Catalpa and Arnold could reach Sandy Hook, since it was said the break in the Upton's machinery was not serious.

—The late Fenian scare in Canada is said to have cost the Dominion $300,000.

—According to Don Piatt, "the recording angel has no jurisdiction in the District of Columbia."

—The banks of Wolf river and its tributaries yielded 140,000,000 feet of pine to Wisconsin during the past winter.

—One load of grain amounting to 100,000 bushels was sent down the Mississippi from Dubuque, Iowa, the other day.

—The editor of the Council Bluffs *Times* counted seventy-seven female gum-chewers on the street within fifteen minutes.

—A Texan "freedman of color" gives exhibitions of legerdemain, accompanied by "an address which occupies about three hours and a half."

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY, ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
IN THEIR
New Marble Fire-proof Building,
Nos. 329-331 CHESNUT Street.

Capital subscribed, $1,000,000; paid, $550,000.

COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DEEDS, and VALUABLES of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate rates.

The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from $15 to $75 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe Renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST, at three per cent., payable by check, without notice, and at four per cent., payable by check, on ten days' notice.

TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished, available in all parts of Europe.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for one per cent.

The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE and EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courts, Corporations, and Individuals.

N. B. BROWNE, President.
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FURNITURE.

RICHMOND & CO.,
FIRST-CLASS
FURNITURE WAREROOMS
No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT,
1 1 6 PHILADELPHIA

WILLIAM FARSON'S
Improved Patent Sofa Bed

Makes a handsome Sofa and comfortable Bed, with Spring Mattress attached. Those wishing to economize room should call and examine them at the extensive first-class Furniture Warerooms of

FARSON & SON,
No. 228 S. SECOND Street.

Also, WILLIAM FARSON'S PATENT EXTENSION-TABLE FASTENING. Every table should have them on. They hold the leaves firmly together when pulled about the room. 3 19smw3m

FURNITURE
Selling at Cost,
No. 1019 MARKET Street.
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PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey.

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

	Fare.
At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom.	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden & Jersey City Ex. Mail	3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.	3·00
At 3·30 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Accommodation	2·25

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6·30 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M. for Freehold.

At 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10·45 A. M. and 4 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 1, 5·15, and 7·30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 10·45 A. M., 1, 2·30, 4, 5·15, 6, and 7·30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
Via Connecting Railroad.

At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 1·20, 2·45, 6·45, and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2·00.

At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 1·20, 2·45, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COMPANY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2·15 and 6·30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

May 9, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect May 16, 1870.

Sixteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7·00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7·35 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8·25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

1·15, 3·30, and 5·20 P. M., for Abington.

1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3·20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Coplay, and Mauch Chunk.

4·15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6·20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

8·00 and 11·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM

Bethlehem at 8·55, and 10·35 A. M.; 2·15, 5·05, and 8·25 P. M.

Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·40 and 7·05 P. M.

Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

Fort Washington at 9·20 and 11·20 A. M., 3·10 and 9·45 P. M.

Abington at 2·35, 4·55, and 6·45 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.

Philadelphia for Fort Washington at 8·30 A. M. and 7·00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6·30 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.

Fort Washington for Philadelphia at 9·30 A. M. and 8·10 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

May 16, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD

The trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.	
MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	9·35 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7·40 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	8·20 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	11·40 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·00 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	7·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·00 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7·20 P. M.
EASTWARD.	
MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	8·40 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·25 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6·20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	4·00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	3·30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	12·45 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	8·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6·50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12·25 A. M.
" " Harrisburg	5·20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1870.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (upper ferry), at

8·00 A. M., Mail for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.

11·45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3·15 P. M., Mail for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.

3·30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.

5·45 P. M., Accommodation, Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, Swedesboro, and way stations.

EXTRA TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.
(Saturdays only.)

Leave Philadelphia 8·00 A. M.

Leave Cape May 1·10 P. M.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery at No. 228 S. Delaware avenue.

Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

3 15 WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc., No. 223 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 1 wfml

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, May 16, 1870.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc.; connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and 4·20 P. M., and Reading at 7·30 A. M. and 6·35 P. M., stopping at all way stations; arrive in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M. and 9·25 P. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·55 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·40 P. M.

Morning Express trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon Express trains leave Harrisburg at 2·50 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·50 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 7·00 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30 noon, for Reading and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·20 A. M., 12·45, and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8·05 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 4·15 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mount Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7·00 and 11·00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leave New York at 9·00 A. M. and 5·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·45 and 10·05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5·35 A. M. and 11·25 A. M., passing Reading at 7·23 A. M. and 1·27 P. M., arriving at New York 12·05 noon and 6·00 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train from New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·50 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4·50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·05 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3·40 P. M., from Brookside at 3·45 P. M., and from Tremont at 6·25 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Pottsville and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottsville and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $47·00 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For one, two, three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will leave from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

6·45 A. M., for B. C. Junction, stops at all stations.

7·15 A. M., for West Chester, stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and stations on the P. and B. C. R. R.

9·40 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

11·50 A. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

2·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

4·15 P. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

4·45 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.

5·30 P. M. for B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1, 1870, stopping at all stations.

6·55 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

11·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

5·25 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

6·30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.

7·40 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations between W. C. and Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.

8·15 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

10·00 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.

1·05 P. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

1·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.

4·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.

6·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

9·00 P. M. from B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1st, 1870, stopping at all stations.

ON SUNDAYS.

8·05 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

2·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

4·30 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.

5·50 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

W. C. WHEELER, Sup't.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, MAY 1, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—	
Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 10·30 A. M., 12·50 and	6·50 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	12·30 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9·45 P. M.
Way Passenger	11·30 P. M.
Pacific Express	12·00 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—	
Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6·30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M., 3·50 and	6·25 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line, Buffalo Express	9·35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·55 P. M.
Erie Express	12·55 P. M.
Southern Express	7·00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	7·00 P. M.
Pacific Express	2·55 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—
TIME TABLE.
COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 7·40 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8·00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3·55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
On and after THURSDAY, April 21, 1870.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1·20, 2, 3¼, 3¾, 4, 4¼, 5·05, 5¾, 6, 6¼, 7, 8, 9·20, 10·05, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 6·55, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 10·50, 12 A. M., 1¼, 2, 3, 3·50, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9·20, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8¼ A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, and 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9·20, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·30, 5·40, 6·40, 9, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

Passengers taking the 6·55, 9, and 10·50 A. M. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 4, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05, 10, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5½, 6·25, 7, 7¾, 8·50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05, 10, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6, 6·55, 7½, 8·10, 9·20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8½, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 1½, 6½, and 9½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 7¼ A. M. and 5 P. M.

Leave Plymouth 6¾ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane. The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School Lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

Passengers taking the 7, 9·05, and 11 A. M. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 11 A. M. and 6 P. M. trains from New York connect with the 2 and 9·20 P. M. trains from Germantown to Ninth and Green streets.

5 20 W. S. WILSON, General Sup't.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA leave PORT DEPOSIT at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

OXFORD at 6·05 A. M., 10·35 A. M., and 5·30 P. M.

CHADD'S FORD at 7·26 A. M., 12·00 M., 1·30 P. M., 4·45 P. M., and 6·49 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
4 2 General Superintendent.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Extensive Sale at the Auction Rooms.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS CARPETS, ETC., ETC.
On Thursday Morning,

May 26, at 9 o'clock, at the auction rooms, a large assortment of superior household furniture, mirrors, bedding, china and glassware, refrigerators, stoves, carpets, etc., etc. 5 24 2t

SILVER PLATE BY ORDER OF EXECUTOR.
ELEGANT DIAMOND JEWELRY, SILVER TEA SET, ETC.
On Thursday,

May 26, at 12 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by order of executor, silver tea set, 5 pieces; ½ dozen spoons, 3 dozen forks, ladles, napkin rings, etc. etc.

Also, for other account, elegant silver tea set, 5 pieces; large silver pitcher; elegant diamond jewelry, consisting of earrings, brooches, crosses, single stone and cluster rings, pins, etc. etc. 5 24 2t

May be examined on Wednesday, from 10 to 3 o'clock.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday Morning,

May 26, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 5 20 5t

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, 500 ROLLS WHITE, RED CHECK AND FANCY CANTON MATTINGS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,

May 27, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, Canton mattings, oil cloths, etc. 5 21 5t

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.
On Monday Morning,

May 30, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, including an important special sale of 800 cartons bonnet and sash ribbons, by order of

Messrs. SOLELIAC FRERES,

And two other well-known importing houses. 5 25 4t

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, ETC
On Tuesday Morning,

May 31, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 5 25 5t

SCOTT'S ART GALLERY AND AUCTION COMMISSION SALESROOMS.
B. SCOTT, Jr., Auctioneer,
No. 1117 CHESNUT Street, (Girard Row).

STILL ANOTHER GREAT FURNITURE SALE.

We have received instructions from Messrs. RICHMOND & CO., of No. 45 S. Second street, owing to a dissolution of the long established firm to offer at public sale their enormous stock of fine Furniture, amounting to $50,000.

On Wednesday and Thursday,

May 25 and 26, at 10 o'clock A. M. each day.

Particulars hereafter. 5 17 8t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

IMPORTANT SALE OF FIRST CLASS CABINET FURNITURE.
No. 1307 Chesnut street

J. PENNY will make his second grand spring sale of superior Cabinet Ware and Upholstery,

On Thursday Morning,

May 26, at 10 o'clock, at his wareroom, No. 1307 Chesnut street. The stock consists of

Exquisite parlor suits of the latest styles.

Rich and elegant chamber suits.

Superb library, sitting-room, and dining-room suits.

Entirely of his own manufacture.

The furniture is now ready for examination, with catalogues. 5 24 2t

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Elegant Drawing-room and Library Suits, Rich Chamber Suits, Piano-fortes, Large Mirrors, Fine Velvet, Brussels, and other Carpets, Spring Mattresses China, Glassware, etc.

On Friday Morning,

May 27, at 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, by catalogue, a large assortment of new and second-hand furniture, comprising drawing room and library suits, in brocatelle, plush, and terry; large and elegant chamber suits of latest designs, with wardrobes to match; extension dining tables, sideboards and buffets, marble tops; centre and bouquet tables; velvet, Brussels, and ingrain carpets; spring mattresses, china and glassware, etc.

PIANO-FORTES.—Also, at 1 o'clock, will be sold seven rosewood pianos, by celebrated New York, Boston, and Philadelphia manufacturers.

MIRRORS.—5 large French plate mirrors, with console tables, marble tops.

ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA.—Also, Encyclopedia Britannica, complete in 28 volumes, bound in calf.

FOWLING PIECES.—Also, 2 fine stub twist fowling pieces, cost $300 each.

SEWING MACHINES.—Also, 14 second-hand sewing machines, of various makers. 5 25 2t

T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER,
No. 1219 CHESNUT STREET.

Personal attention given to sales of Household Furniture at dwellings.

Public sales of Furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street, every Monday and Thursday.

For particulars see *Public Ledger*. [1 13

N. B.—A superior class of Furniture at private sale.

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 704 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS No. 240 MARKET Street.

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS
CASH AUCTION HOUSE, [11 24 †
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF 600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, etc., by catalogue; also, 200 cases new style Straw Goods, Artificial Flowers, etc. etc.

On Thursday Morning,

May 26, commencing at 10 o'clock, 5 23 3t

IN LOUISVILLE, KY

W. GEORGE ANDERSON. H. C. STUCKY.
THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
(Established 1826).
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Business strictly Commission. All auction sales exclusively for cash.

Consignments solicited for auction or private sales.

Regular auction sales of boots, shoes, and hats every Thursday.

Regular auction sales of dry goods, clothing, carpets notions, etc., every Wednesday and Thursday. [3 19 6m

RAILROAD LINES.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, from depot of P., W. & B. R. R. Company, corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For PORT DEPOSIT at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

For OXFORD, at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M. and 7 P. M.

For CHADD'S FORD AND CHESTER CREEK R. R. at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4·30 P. M., leaving Oxford at 6·05 A. M., and leaving Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M., connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with WILMINGTON & READING R. R. 4 2

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to

STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS

at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,
3 17 5 No. 711 N. NINTH Street above Coates.

A. C. SMITH & CO.
TIN, COPPER, AND IRON ROOFERS,
No. 1624 SOUTH Street and No. 921 RIDGE Avenue.

Patentees of the SPIRAL EXPANSIVE CONDUCTOR SPOUT. This spout has by a two years' trial proved to be a success, having put up some 500 stacks, every one of which has given entire satisfaction. It is a spiral coil, thus dispensing with the upright seam, which invariably breaks first in the spout. We guarantee it to be firm, more durable, to bear more freezing, and cost less than any other good spout. Roofing and Guttering at reasonable prices. Old Roofs Repaired and Painted. [5 21 1m

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.—We are prepared to furnish English imported ASPHALTIC ROOFING FELT in quantities to suit. This roofing was used to cover the Paris Exhibition in 1867.

MERCHANT & CO.,
5 13 1m Nos. 517 and 519 MINOR Street.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON.—The steamer S. M. FELTON leaves CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 10 A. M. and 3·50 P. M.; leaves WILMINGTON at 6·50 A. M. and 12·50 P. M. Fare to Wilmington 15 cents; Excursion Tickets, 25 cents. Chester or Hook 10 cents; Excursion Tickets, 15 cents. 5 5 1m

DIVORCES.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBtained in New York, Indiana, Illinois, and other States, for persons from any State or Country, legal everywhere; desertion, drunkenness, non-support, etc., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained. Advice free. Business established fifteen years.

Address, M. HOUSE, Attorney,
3 21 3m No. 78 NASSAU Street, New York City

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE PHILADELPHIA LIBRARY.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders to Consider the Acceptance of an Act of the Legislature.

In accordance with the announcement, a meeting of the stockholders of the Philadelphia Library was held at noon to-day to consider the acceptance of a special act of the Legislature passed last winter, with reference to the Ridgway branch and the trusts pertaining thereto. This act, which has been recommended to a favorable consideration by a joint committee of the stockholders and directors, is as follows:—

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That the Library Company of Philadelphia be and they are hereby authorized to act as trustees for the Ridgway branch of the Philadelphia Library and the trusts pertaining thereto, under the last will and codicils of James Rush, late of the city of Philadelphia, Doctor of Medicine, upon the conditions and provisions therein contained, without limitation as to the yearly value or income of the said trust estate, but in such manner that the real and personal property of the company, including such books, pictures, statues, and other works of literature and art as now are or shall hereafter be held by them in their own right, or on any other of [or] different trust, shall be in no wise affected thereby, but shall remain and be under their own entire and exclusive control and disposition; and the said company are hereby empowered, after acceptance of this act by the members of the said company, to apply from time to time to the Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia, for such further amendments to the charter of the company as may be necessary to carry into effect the conditions and provisions of the said will and codicils in accordance with the directions of this act.

The amendments which it is proposed to attach to the charter of the company are as follows:—

I. The Library Company of Philadelphia shall hereafter be held and taken to possess all such powers and capacities as may be necessary to enable them to act as trustees under the will of the late Dr. James Rush, according to the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth, approved on the twenty-third day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy (1870), entitled "An act relative to the Ridgway Branch of the Philadelphia Library."

II. So long as the Library Company shall act as such trustees, they shall do so under the following limitations and conditions:—

First. Not more than one-fourth of the directors of the library shall belong to any one of the three learned professions of law, theology, or medicine; but this shall not operate so as to exclude from re-election any of those who were members of the board at the time of the death of the said Dr. James Rush.

Second. The number of shares in the library shall be limited to those actually issued at the time of the death of Dr. Rush; but the managers by their by-laws, shall have the authority to allow any respectable persons depositing an amount and paying an annual sum, to be fixed by the Board of Managers, to have the full and free use of the library as completely as if they were shareholders.

Third. The library shall not connect themselves with any other body, corporate or politic.

The meeting was called to order at noon by Hon. Eli K. Price. William E. Whitman, Esq., acted as Secretary.

A quorum of members was announced as being present, when the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Frederick Fraley, Esq., of the joint committee of the stockholders and directors, stated on behalf of the committee that it had held several meetings, the result of which was the formation of the above act of Assembly, which is now a law of the State. His duty was to move the acceptance of the act and the accompanying amendments, which had been reported upon favorably by the committee.

Henry M. Phillips, Esq., said, in presenting the following resolutions adopted by the committee, he expressed the unanimous sentiment of that body:—

Resolved, That the Library Company do accept the provisions of the Act of Assembly approved February 23, 1870, entitled "An Act relative to the Ridgway Branch of the Philadelphia Library."

Resolved, That the Directors be requested to apply to Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia county for the amendments [printed above] to the charter of the company.

Resolved, That in assuming the administration of this munificent endowment, the Library Company of Philadelphia desire both to record their high appreciation of the confidence reposed in them by Dr. Rush, and to express in behalf of the community at large a proper acknowledgment of the great benefit which the testator designed for the advancement of literature and science in this city.

Resolved, That the Chairman be requested to communicate to Henry J. Williams, Esq., these resolutions, and to convey to him at the same time the thanks of the Library Company for his long and useful services as a Director, and the warm interest he has always taken in their welfare.

Resolved, That the joint committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

At the Seaside.—As soon as the rainy spell of weather with which we have been inflicted for the past few days is over, the sun promises to come out in all its glory, and the thermometer to run up its scale to a point that will prompt all who are able to do so to consider seriously the question of packing their trunks and seeking a refuge from the summer heat somewhere outside of the city. The different watering places within easy reach of the city will of course be the first choice of the great army of summer tourists, and the indications are that the great rush to them will commence earlier and assume greater proportions than ever before. This will be the case especially at Cape May, which has been brought within a short and pleasant ride of the city. The hotel improvements and large number of cottages erected during the past winter have greatly increased its accommodations, so that there is a prospect of every person finding good and comfortable quarters. The season will be formally inaugurated on Wednesday next, June 1, by the opening of Congress Hall. The commodious and attractive additions which have been made to this popular establishment have already been described at length in these columns, and it is only necessary to state, in addition, that it still remains under the management of Mr. J. F. Cake, who knows so well "how to keep a hotel," especially by the seaside.

Opening of a Packing Establishment.—This afternoon one of the most extensive packing establishments in the country will be thrown open to the inspection of the public. It is located at the southwest corner of Twenty-fourth and Brown streets, and occupies a space of about two hundred feet on each of those thoroughfares. It is built of pressed brick and is three stories in height, and under the whole establishment there are two cellars, the lower one being used as the packing department. The storage capacity is five thousand tierces, and the manufactory is capable of turning out twenty-five hundred hams per day. The owner and occupant is John Bower, a well-known resident of the Fifteenth ward.

Fell Through a Hatchway.—Robert McClusky this morning sustained severe injuries by being precipitated through the hatchway at Brown's building, on the northeast corner of Fifth and Chesnut streets. He had just started the dumb waiter from the fifth story, on which he had placed a box of bottles, and the rope broke. The concussion of the dumb waiter on striking the first floor broke the bottles, pieces of which cut McClusky badly about the legs and body. The injured man was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

Policeman Beaten.—Last night Sergeant Donnelly, while standing at Fourth street and Girard avenue, was approached from the rear by Eliza Wright (colored), and felled to the ground by a blow from her. The Sergeant arose and had a long struggle with her, owing to her being in an almost nude condition. He finally got her to the station, where she had a hearing before Alderman Eggleton, who sent her to prison.

A Watch Presentation.—Lieutenant Brurein, of the Seventh Police district, was the recipient last evening of a gold watch, which was voted for at a fair held by the Salem German Reformed Church congregation. The presentation speech was made by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Wiehle.

Assault with a Knife.—James Brown (colored) was arrested last night at Seventh and St. Mary streets. He was taken before Alderman Carpenter, where he was charged with stabbing James Smith (colored) in the shoulder about a week since. He was committed for trial.

An Ungrateful Employe.—L. Goodwin, a lad, will have a hearing at the Central Station this afternoon. The complainants are his employers, Sauser & Wagner, leather dealers, at No. 417 Arch street, who charge that he has been in the habit for some time of pilfering leather.

Owner Wanted.—The Schuylkill Harbor Police picked up a scull-boat last evening on the Schuylkill, opposite Spruce street wharf. It is fourteen feet long and is painted lead color. Its owner can find it at the Schuylkill Harbor Police Station.

Stealing Door Mats.—Anna White was taken into custody last night, at Broad and Lombard streets, for stealing mats from the door-steps in that vicinity. She had a hearing before Alderman Morrow and was sent to prison.

Dishonest Domestic.—Alderman Cahill last evening committed one Mary Howitt, who was charged with stealing various articles of clothing from families with whom she has resided as a domestic.

Another Wife-Beater.—William H. Whitmore, residing at No. 928 Filbert street, has been bound over by Alderman Jones in $600 bail to answer the charge of wife-beating.

Coroner's Case.—Coroner Taylor held an inquest on the body of an unknown woman found at an early hour this morning at Seventh and St. Mary streets.

Corner-Loungers.—Eight arrests were made yesterday of fellows who were lounging about the corner of Eighth and Race streets.

Mad Dog Shot.—Policeman Barry, of the Schuylkill Harbor force, shot a mad dog yesterday on Vine street, below Broad.

THE ASSEMBLY.

SIXTH DAY'S SESSION.

This Morning's Proceedings of the Presbyterian General Assembly—Reception of the Baptist Delegation—General Business—Continuation of the Consideration of the Reconstruction Report.

According to the order agreed upon last evening the devotional hour of the Presbyterian Assembly this morning was given up to the

Reception of the Delegation from the Baptist Missionary Union.

The delegation was present at 9 o'clock and consisted of Rev. M. B. Anderson, LL. D., of Rochester, N. Y.; Rev. Dr. Stockbridge, of Providence, R. I.; Rev. J. G. Warner, of Boston, and Rev. Dr. B. H. Neale, of Boston. Rev. M. W. Jacobus presided, in the absence of the Moderator. The 117th Psalm was sung, followed by prayer by Dr. McCosh, of Princeton.

Dr. Jacobus, in a short address, extended a cordial welcome to the Baptist delegates, which was briefly responded to by Dr. M. B. Anderson, President of the Baptist Convention. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Stockbridge, of Rhode Island, one of the Baptist delegation. A short address was made by Rev. Dr. Warner, Secretary of the Baptist Foreign Missionary Board, and the exercises were closed with prayers by Rev. B. H. Neale, of Boston, and Rev. J. T. Backus, Moderator.

A Personal Explanation.

Mr. Kingsley, one of the temporary clerks, arose to a personal explanation. He had yesterday placed in his hands a notice from the colored Presbyterians announcing a meeting in relation to their mission interests, which was to be held last evening. The notice was mislaid, although the Moderator desired it should be presented. He arose to apologize to the Assembly, so that his voice should not appear to be withheld when he should have liked it to be most clear and effective.

The Report of the Correspondence Committee.

The Committee on Correspondence submitted the following report:—

The Committee on Correspondence would recommend the appointment of the following delegates to corresponding bodies:—

To the General Association of the Free Church of Scotland, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, and the Synod of the United Presbyterian Church in Great Britain and Ireland—Rev. G. W. Musgrave, D. D., Rev. William Adams, D. D. Alternates—Rev. E. R. Beadle, D. D., Rev. T. L. Cuyler, D. D.

To the General Synod of the Reformed Protestant Church in America—Rev. William C. Winner, D. D. Alternate, J. N. McIlwaine, D. D.

To the Synods of the Canada Presbyterian Church—Rev. D. Tully, Alternate, Rev. John Thompson, D.D.

To the General Assembly of the U. P. Presbyterian Church of North America—Rev. James Crowell, D. D., Alternate Rev. S. M. Campbell, D. D.

To the General Synod of the Evangelical Church of the United States—Rev. N. W. Goertner, D., D., Alternate, Rev. Henry Darling, D. D.

To the General Assembly of the Welsh Calvinistic Methodists—Rev. R. W. Chidlaw, Alternate, Rev. John Thomas.

The committee recommends that the transatlantic delegates be heard on Wednesday evening, and in the order in which they stand on the roll, and that the other delegates, including those from Canada, be heard on Thursday evening.

Reconstruction Resumed.

The reconsideration of the reconstruction report as a whole was then entered into.

Dr. Speer, of Brooklyn, offered the following amendment to the Reconstruction Committee's report, which was adopted:—

Dr. Speer's Amendment to the Reconstruction Report.

As to the reorganization of presbyteries and fixing their future boundaries, the Assembly are of the opinion that this work, if done by the several synods, will be more likely to be effected to the satisfaction of all parties concerned than if done by this Assembly. Accordingly this specific work is remitted to the synods, as defined by this Assembly; and for the purpose of securing uniformity of action on the part of the synods throughout the entire Church, the Assembly recommend that each synod, being convened as hereinafter provided, should reorganize the presbyteries existing within its bounds in accordance with the following general principles:

1. That each several presbytery, with the ministers and churches within its limits, be defined as to boundaries by geographical lines, or with respect to convenient lines of travel.

2. That presbyteries be enlarged, and the formation of small ones to be discouraged; none formed hereafter to consist of less than five ministers, the quorum for business remaining as heretofore.

3. That in the formation or arrangements of presbyteries by the respective synods, it be recommended that no presbytery consist of less than ten ministers except in outlying, frontier, and missionary districts, and then be constituted as large as possible.

4. That when two or more congregations upon different sides of a synodical or presbyterial line are under one pastoral charge, they shall all for the time belong to that presbytery with which the minister is connected, but only so long as such particular relation continues.

5. That ministers without charge are required to unite with that presbytery within the geographical limits of which they ordinarily reside or are nearest to, and to which they shall be amenable for the proper discharge of their ordination engagements.

6. That the presbyteries and synods heretofore existing, which shall lose their present organization by consolidation under these arrangements, shall be considered and designated as continuing their succession in that synod now defined, or that presbytery be constituted, which includes the largest portion, counting both ministers and churches of said body as existing May 19, 1870, to preserve its records and attend as may be found necessary to its business and interests.

The commissioners of the presbyteries within the bounds of each synod as fixed by this Assembly, are hereby respectively appointed a committee to designate the day not later than July 15, 1870, when, and the place where each synod shall hold its first meeting for the reorganization of the presbyteries within its bounds, to nominate some one to preach the opening sermon, and preside until the synod shall be organized by the choice of a Moderator, and report the same to this Assembly for its action, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before them.

The word "organizer," before the word "definer," was, on motion of Dr. Hatfield, stricken out.

A change in the time of the next meeting of the Assembly from the month of September to the month of October was proposed. Not agreed to.

Rev. Dr. Spear moved another amendment to place in the report, where it properly belongs, the words, "on or before the first of August," instead of the first of September.

Considerable discussion ensued upon this subject, which was not agreed to.

It was then moved that the 15th of July be inserted for the 1st of September, which was adopted.

Dr. Spear said the committee now moved the adoption of that portion of the report which was referred to them.

The sixth article was then read:—

That the presbyteries and synods heretofore existing which shall lose their present organization of consolidation under these arrangements shall be considered and designated as continuing their succession in that synod now constituted, or that presbytery be constituted.

The word "constituted" was stricken out, and "defined" inserted by action of the Assembly.

Mr. George Junkin offered the following amendment:—

Resolved, That every presbytery which is located within the bounds of two or more synods shall have the right to determine with which of said synods it shall be connected, and that this right of election shall be exercised at its next meeting, otherwise its connection shall be determined by this Assembly.

After considerable debate the amendment was laid on the table by an overwhelming vote.

Rev. Dr. Morris moved to amend the report by adding "and for the transaction of any other business that may come before the synods."

The amendment was agreed to. The whole report on this subject was then adopted.

The Committee on Commissions reported that the Rev. Charles R. Mills was present without a commission. As there was sufficient evidence before the committee that Mr. Mills was legally authorized to appear before the Assembly, they recommend that his name be placed upon the roll. Received.

A motion was made that the Moderator should appoint a convenor for each delegation to call a meeting of the delegates from each section to take action on the report and report to the Assembly. Agreed to.

Rev. Dr. Jacobus, from the Committee on Overtures, reported that the protest of W. H. Mathews against the action of the Synod of Kentucky should be dismissed, because the paper belongs to the lower court. Agreed to.

Freedmen's Affairs.

Rev. S. M. Hopkins reported the following resolutions from the Committee on Freedmen, which were approved:—

Resolved, That the work of the Presbyterian Church in behalf of the colored population of the South, including both their educational and their religious interests, shall be conducted by a separate board to be known as the Board of Freedmen's Missions.

Resolved, That this board shall consist of fifteen members, of whom five shall be a quorum, who shall be divided into three equal classes, numbered one, two, and three; that on their election by the Assembly they shall decide by lot or otherwise, the term of service of the several divisions; and that thereafter five members shall be elected to serve for three years, to take the place of the class whose term of service shall then expire.

Resolved, That the Secretary and Treasurer of this board shall be ex officio members of it.

Resolved, That this board shall be located in the city of Philadelphia.

The committee adjourned to meet in Philadelphia on the day before the sitting of the General Assembly in May next, unless previously convened by the call of the chairman.

SAMUEL M. HOPKINS, Chairman.
A. C. MCCLELLAND, Secretary.

Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby offered the following resolution, which was lost:—

Resolved, That the synods as defined geographically by this Assembly shall include geographically all the presbyteries and parts of presbyteries within such geographical bounds.

A Protest Presented.

The Committee on Overtures further reported a protest from the Third Presbytery of Philadelphia against the Presbytery of Luzerne.

A substitute was offered by Dr. Wills, of Wilkesbarre, which was laid upon the table.

The committee recommended that all action by the Luzerne Presbytery be delayed until after the session of the Assembly. Received.

Other Cases Reported by the Committee on Overtures.

The judicial case of an appeal of the Presbytery of Omaha against the decision of the Synod of Iowa in the case of Dr. G. C. Morrell. The committee recommend the compellants to withdraw their papers. Adopted.

The committee also reported the case of the appeal and complaint of Rev. Dr. Greer, D. D. They find the papers correct, and recommend that a committee be appointed to take action. The recommendation was adopted.

The committee also reported several other judicial cases of minor importance, on which action was taken as recommended.

Report of the American Board Committee.

The special order of the day, the report of the Committee on Conference with the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions, was then read by the Rev. Dr. Stearns.

The report stated that the General Assembly at Pittsburg, in November, 1869, anticipating the formation of a Board of Foreign Missions for the United Church, appointed a committee consisting of Revs. J. F. Stearns, D.D., Robert W. Patterson, D.D., and R. K. Booth, and Elders Robert S. Williams and William E. Landen, to take into consideration its relations to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and to report to the next Assembly such measures as might seem proper and expedient for adjusting these relations to the new state of affairs.

The report proceeds to state the circumstances under which the American Board was organized, and how, after the separation in 1838, the New School branch continued to co-operate with the American Board, while the Old School branch established its own Board of Foreign Missions.

The report then proceeds as follows:—

"The committee, having carefully considered the whole subject, are clearly of the opinion that the time has come when an effort should be made, as far as may be consistent with the fullest liberty of individual contributions and churches, to concentrate the counsels, the energies, and the contributions of the whole united Church in the work about to be carried on by our own Foreign Missionary Board, reluctant as we are to sever the bonds which have so long and happily united the committee, confident that nothing would be gained and much may be lost to the common cause by unnecessary delay.

"The prominence of this conviction at a meeting held in the chapel of the Mercer Street Church, New York, March 19, 1870, present Revs. J. F. Stearns, R. W. Patterson, and K. R. Booth; absent Elders, R. S. Williams & R. E. Lander, after prayer and free discussion of the subjects referred to them, the committee resolved:—

"1. That in the judgment of this committee it is desirable as well as important that a fair proportion of the A. B. C. F. M. cause be transferred to the United Presbyterian Church.

"2. That in order to a harmonious and satisfactory transfer of any portion of these missions to the Board of the Presbyterian Church it will be necessary to leave the missionaries now connected with such missions at liberty to sustain their present ecclesiastical relations in case they should prefer to do so. This liberty shall be acceded to the Congregational missionaries who may be and continue in such missions, and also in case of the formation of presbyteries in the foreign field to such Presbyterian missionaries as may prefer to remain members of the presbyteries in this country to which they now belong.

"3. That it should be fully understood by all parties that the same liberty thus provided for in the case of Congregational missionaries to be transferred to the Assembly's Board, would be granted by the A. B. C. F. M. to such Presbyterian missionaries as may still continue with the missions of that board.

"The first of these resolutions was deemed essential in justice to ourselves and the board, as well as for the most successful prosecution of our future missionary work. With so many missionaries in the field, and so large a work begun, in common with the expectation of our continued co-operation, we would not in all fairness withdraw our contributions without taking with us a corresponding part of the responsibilities of the work. On the other hand, after having contributed largely men and women to the building up of this great missionary enterprise, and during a period of thirty years assisted to carry it forward to its present advanced position, it would be manifestly unreasonable that we should go out empty handed, leaving behind all the results of the past and the accumulated facilities for the future. Indeed it would be quite impossible for us to carry with us into the new organization our churches and individual contributors, if in making the change they must give up their whole present working force and separate themselves from the beloved missionaries the precious song and daughters of the Church.

"The other two resolutions were deemed important, as an assurance to the missionaries that in changing their external relations from one board to another they will not be required suddenly to change their missionary policy, of which, from long experience in their particular fields they must in many cases be the best judges, nor to sacrifice their ecclesiastical preferences or break their present connection. Were this required, some, it is to be feared, who would otherwise gladly cast in their lot with us would think it wisest for them to remain as they are."

Two, at least, of these points the report states are implied by the action of the joint committee of the Assembly, and of the Prudential Committee.

The contributions of that part of the Church hitherto connected with the American Board have been $100,000 yearly, and the number of missionaries employed is about fifty, besides missionary assistants.

Mr. E. M. Kingsley moved that the Assembly now hear the report of the Joint Committee on Foreign Missions. Carried, and the order of the day was again suspended for the purpose.

The report was then read, accepted, and placed upon the docket.

A motion was made by Judge Strong that all orders of the day be suspended until the reconstruction report is finished. Agreed to.

Reconstruction Resumed.

The subject of the proper ratio of representation to the General Assembly was taken up, item by item. This was discussed at some length.

Pending the discussion of this subject the Assembly adjourned without taking any action in the matter.

AMERICAN BAPTISTS.

Continuation of the Anniversaries—Third Day's Proceedings—The American and Foreign Bible Society—The American Baptist Publication Society.

The First Baptist Church, northwest corner of Broad and Arch streets, was this morning well filled with the clerical delegates to the series of anniversaries now being held. That of the American and Foreign Bible Society was first celebrated. Hon. D. M. Wilson presided, the proceedings being opened by prayer by Rev. Dr. Perkins. The thirty-third annual report of the Secretary was read and adopted. From the document we abstract the following, showing the financial operations of the year:—

Disbursements.

Appropriations to Asiatic and European Baptist Missions for Bible purposes	$8042·20
Salaries, travelling expenses, and agents	4378·30
Scriptures	1204·77
To Dr. Bacon and A. B. Welsh as Scripture distributors	293·00
Incidentals	732·68
Total	$14,650·95

Receipts.

Balance in Treasury	$556·64
Received during the year as donations, collections, etc.	8435·35
Legacies	6261·20
From the sale of Scriptures, etc.	801·80
Total	$16,054·99
Total disbursements	14,650·95
Balance in Treasury, May 2, 1870	$1404·04

The report discussed at length the union of the Bible Society with the Publication Society.

Rev. Dr. Cheyney, of Boston, offered the following, which was adopted:—

Whereas, It has been represented to us that the American Baptist Publication Society, waving all rights and claims which they might have under the enabling act of the Legislature of the State of New York, passed March 11, 1870, are at the same time prepared to consummate the union proposed with this society on the basis of union adopted by both societies in Boston last May, therefore

Resolved, That waiving all questions as to the adoption of said enabling act by the Publication Society, we, on our part, do hereby consent to a union with said society on the basis of union simply, and will proceed to carry out as soon as practicable said union, provided the Publication Society agree to and consummate the same.

Resolved, That as some difference of opinion has been entertained in regard to the meaning and intent of item 6 of said basis of union, which would be rendered more definite and certain by an explanatory parenthetical clause, as follows—we on our part, as one of the parties to said basis of union, do agree that it shall be so amended to read:—6. The American Baptist Publication Society shall prosecute the Bible work as now carried on by the American and Foreign Bible Society (with such equitable modifications as may from time to time be directed by the Union Society), to the extent of means furnished, etc.

Rev. Dr. Smith moved the appointment of a committee of three to announce the action of the body just effected to the Publication Society.

Rev. Dr. Knowlton then made a short address touching the work of missionaries in China.

The Chair then appointed the following as the committee provided for by Dr. Smith's resolution:—President and Hon. D. M. Wilson, N. J.; Rev. Dr. Hiscox, N. Y.; and Rev. Dr. Williams, Md.

After a prayer from Rev. Dr. Cummings, the society adjourned to meet again to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

American Baptist Publication Society.

This body was called to order at 10½ o'clock, by William Phelps, Esq., President. The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Behrens, of Yonkers, N. Y. Then followed the annual sermon, by J. D. Fulton, of Boston, who chose for his text the 8th chapter of John, 32d verse, "The truth shall make you free." The gentleman delivered an eloquent and exhaustive address. On its conclusion a resolution of thanks was tendered the speaker, and it was also resolved that the report be printed.

The following is an abstract of the annual report of the society:—

The total receipts in all departments amounted to $321,799·09, a gain of $49,638·46 over the receipts of last year. In the Business Department the receipts are $254,514·90, being $27,431·04 more than were received in this department the previous year. In the Benevolent Department the receipts from all sources amount to $67,284·19, which is $22,207·44 more than were received in this department the preceding year. Of the receipts, $5000, the legacy of Mr. Fletcher, have been permanently invested, while $60,000 have been expended.

The operations of the year have been as follows:—

New missionaries in the field	82
Families visited	41,000
Copies of Bible circulated	15,000
Other books circulated	60,100
Pages of tracts distributed	259,000
Sermons and addresses delivered	6,000
New churches constituted	41
Persons baptized	807
Sunday Schools established	337

There have been published during the year thirty-six new works. The aggregate number of copies of new publications issued during the year is 144,500. Of the publications previously stereotyped by the society, there have been printed, during the past fiscal year, 364,500 copies of books, and 385,000 copies of tracts and pamphlets. During the fiscal year there have been issued of books, tracts, etc., 5,100,559 copies, equal to 264,772,602 18mo. copies. This exceeds the issues of last year by 41,927,582 pages. The society has printed of books, tracts, etc., since its organization, 37,785,950 copies, containing matter equal to 1,493,026,312 pages in 16mo. The whole number of publications on the society's catalogue at the present time is 1062, of which 517 are bound volumes.

During the last eighteen years the following summary of work has been reported:—

Books sold	470,496
Books given away	73,915
Pages of tracts distributed	5,431,991
Sermons and addresses delivered	65,889
Persons baptized	10,828
Churches constituted	344
Sunday-schools organized	1,557
Teachers in these schools (counting from 1870)	2,700
Scholars in these schools (counting from 1870)	20,146

After the reading of the President's address, the society adjourned to meet again this afternoon.

When Dr. Griffith was made the agent of this society, about six years ago, the annual business amounted to about $50,000 only; now, as shown above, it is considerably over $300,000. The office of the society is at No. 530 Arch street, in this city.

United States Commissioner's Case.—The case of Capt. James Ireland, of the schooner Archer and Reeves, charged with smuggling a case of brandy, three kegs of tamarinds, and a bag of coffee, was continued at noon to-day before United States Commissioner Hibbler.

James Foster, the first mate of the vessel, stated that at Barbados the articles were brought on board, and they might have been bought for the captain; they were put aboard the tugboat Reindeer and taken into this port; I made out the manifest of our vessel; I put down on it what the captain told me; I did not put the case of brandy on it; of the articles, I saw a box of tamarinds and a bag of coffee taken off; I had no instructions from the captain to enter the coffee; he told me to put down one keg of tamarinds in the ship stores.

James P. Watson, master of the Reindeer, testified that he was at Delaware City, where the Archer and Reeves was discharging a cargo of guano; a bag, a box, three kegs of tamarinds, and some clothes and plants were put on the Reindeer; witness brought them to the city, where they were taken in charge by the officers; a bag covered with guano was carried across the Reindeer to another vessel lying alongside called the Perry.

Henry Smith, the second mate, testified that Foster, the first mate, had told him that he had been ordered by the captain to place all these articles on the manifest, but he had not done so, as he intended to give the captain some trouble; he, however, admitted seeing the articles taken off the Archer and Reeves.

A permit was put in evidence showing that the articles were the property of a passenger.

The Commissioner reserved his decision until to-morrow.

Register's Decision.—In the matter of the last will and testament of Elizabeth Donaghy, deceased, which has been contested, the Register of Wills, General Wm. Leech, has rendered the following decision:—

"And now, May 25, 1870, upon due consideration of the testimony and papers offered in said matter, and it appearing to the Register that the said paper writing was duly executed according to the laws of Pennsylvania, and that at the time of the said execution the testatrix was of sound mind, memory, and understanding, and it further appearing from the said testimony that an issue to the Court of Common Pleas to try by jury the validity of said paper writing has been requested, and it appearing to the Register that the evidence is not sufficient to justify him in the granting of said issue, and that serious delay and damage to the estate of the said testatrix would be consequent upon the granting of said issue, and that the relation of Mrs. Rose A. Drum and Mrs. Mary A. Lane (the parties contesting the said paper writing) as parties interested in the estate of the said Elizabeth Donaghy, deceased, has not been sufficiently proved—now it is ordered by the Register that the said issue be refused, and that the said paper writing be duly admitted to probate as the last will and testament of the said Elizabeth Donaghy, deceased, and that letters testamentary thereon be granted unto Henry Donaghy, the executor therein named."

Attempted Burglary.—This morning about 3 o'clock an attempt was made to rob the British bark Venus, Captain Saunders, lying at Atlantic Stores, Point Breeze, but owing to the vigilance of the Custom House night inspector, Mr. Jacob Wildemore, they vamoosed, leaving a jimmy, and without accomplishing anything.

REFRIGERATORS.

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915

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REFRIGERATOR.

915

MARKET STREET.

THIRD EDITION

FENIAN MOVEMENT.

The Excitement Increasing.

Troops Ordered to the Front.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM THE WEST.

The Fenian Movement.

Detroit, May 25.—The city was filled with rumors of Fenian movements last night, and it was reported that two large barges in tow of a tug, and carrying about 200 men, had left the dock about 11 o'clock, but the rumor can be traced to no reliable source.

Cincinnati, May 25.—General Starr, Colonel Trusney, Major O'Keefe, and three privates, are said to have left the city last night for the North. The effort to get men has been a great failure. The Fenian organization of Cincinnati has steadily declined to furnish money, arms, or countenance to the attempt, which they regard as fraught with failure.

New York, May 25.—Evening papers here have specials saying General O'Neill crossed the frontier at St. Alban's last night at 8 o'clock, remarking, "I'll never recross the lines unless I am victorious or dead." The troops are in two columns, one upon St. John's and the other in the direction of Richmond. The utmost consternation prevails in Canada owing to the utter lack of preparations for resistance.

Syracuse, May 25.—About 500 Fenians left this city to take part in the movement on Canada. Three hundred left for the East by the midnight train, and about 200 had gone previously in small squads.

Rochester, May 25.—The British steamer Norseman, running to and from this port, came in this morning and immediately left, her owners fearing that she might be seized by the Fenians.

FROM NEW YORK.

A Tragedy in Oswego.

Oswego, May 25.—About eleven o'clock last night, a man, it is supposed named George Livingston, was attacked on Union street bridge, and stabbed and thrown into the river. From papers found in his pocket-book the murdered man had seduced a young woman in New York, and was the victim of her avenger. A dirk knife used in the affray was found on the bridge, and the cries of the murdered man were heard by several parties.

Movements of Troops.

A company of the 1st United States Artillery, stationed at Fort Ontario, are under orders to move immediately. No movement of the Fenians is reported at this point.

A Young Girl Poisons Herself.

Middletown, May 25.—Carrie Brown, aged seventeen years, poisoned herself with arsenic on Monday, at Philipport, N. Y.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Murderers on Trial.

Boston, May 25.—William Hills and John Phillips (colored) are on trial in the Supreme Court, Chief Justice Chapman presiding, for the alleged murder of William Jacobs, in Stoughton, in February last. Maria, wife of Hills, indicted as an accomplice, pleaded guilty, and is used as a witness.

OBITUARY.

Bishop Kemper.

Right Rev. Jackson Kemper, D. D., LL.D., Bishop of Wisconsin, died yesterday, at his residence in Milwaukee, in the eighty-third year of his age. He was educated at Columbia College, New York, and shortly after was ordained a deacon in the Episcopal Church. He commenced his ministerial labor as an assistant to Bishop White, in the united parishes of Christ, St. Peter's, and St. James' Churches in Philadelphia. He remained in this city for twenty years, when he was called to St. Paul's Church, Norwalk, Conn. Dr. Kemper was consecrated Missionary Bishop of Missouri and Indiana in September, 1835. In June, 1854, he was elected Bishop of Wisconsin, and accordingly resigned his missionary field for that of a regular diocese. He was one of the pioneers of the Episcopal Church in the Northwest, and to his labors much of the prosperity of the Church in that region is due. He was the third bishop in order of seniority, and his loss will be a source of great grief with his associates and with all who are able to appreciate the extent and value of his Christian labors.

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This Oil will cure colds, coughs, and pains in the limbs; affections of the kidneys and bladder, and will positively expel gravel; relieves incontinence of urine, and checks the same if too frequent.
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58 N. SIXTH St., below Arch.

FOURTH EDITION

The Government and the Fenians.

No Information at Washington

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Atlantic Cable Intrigues.

London, May 25.—It is said a powerful faction is intriguing at Amsterdam to defeat the arrangements of the English Atlantic cable.

More Outrages by Brigands.

Despatches just received from Gibratar announce that the brigands near that place had recently captured four Englishmen, who are held until the ransom exacted should be paid.

The Iberian Union.

Lisbon, May 25.—General Saldanha, Prime Minister, in view of the published reports of the contemplated Iberian Union, has at length officially stated that he will use all efforts to maintain Portuguese independence.

International Trial of Mowing Machines.

Paris, May 25.—At the trial of English and American mowers at Bourges yesterday, the English machines were pronounced the best by the judges.

The President's Fenian Proclamation.

London, May 25.—Political news to-day is meagre. There is still a profound interest felt in the Fenian movement in America. President Grant's proclamation seems to give satisfaction.

The Portuguese Cortes.

Lisbon, May 25.—The Cortes has adjourned. One of the last acts of the session was the taking of an oath by all the deputies to defend the independence of Portugal. This action was taken because of the report in the public journals that General Saldanha was in favor of union with Spain.

The Commons Secret Debate.

London, May 25.—The secret debate in the House of Commons last evening related entirely to diseases of unfortunates. The adoption of the continental system of examination was urged.

Reassembling of the Cortes.

Lisbon, May 25.—The Cortes will reassemble on Wednesday, the 29th of June.

The Reichstag.

Berlin, May 25.—King William will close the sessions of the Reichstag to-morrow.

Count Von Bismark will go to his country seat at Varazin before June 5.

The project of an extra session of the Reichstag has been definitively abandoned.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Army Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Washington, May 25.—Lieut. John J. Brice detached from the Hydrographic Office and placed on waiting orders.

Paymaster J. H. Bulkley detached from the Monocacy and ordered home. Passed Assistant Paymaster C. D. Mansfield ordered to the Monocacy.

The President Unwell.

The President is not very well to-day and has not made his appearance in the Executive office.

Circular from Commissioner Delano.

Commissioner Delano has addressed the following circular letter to the Supervisors of Internal Revenue:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 25, 1870.

Sir:—You will please have an immediate examination made throughout your district for the purpose of ascertaining the number of stamp-cancelling machines brought into use since the 1st of this month, under the recent orders of this office on the subject. You will please give the names of the patentees of the instruments, and the number of each kind, as your examination may develop.

You will also give me your opinion as to which of the machines makes the most perfect and reliable cancellation, and whether the adoption of additional instruments would be advisable and beneficial to the interests of the service; also whether, in your opinion, it is advisable to discontinue the use of any that are now authorized and in use.

Very respectfully,
C. DELANO, Commissioner.

The Government and the Fenians.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Washington, May 25.—The administration has no information as to what points the Fenians propose invading Canada, nor has the British Minister any definite information in the subject.

The Theatrical Tax.

The Committee of Ways and Means have agreed on various amendments to the Tax bill, including one to reduce the tax on gross receipts on theatres to one per cent. An effort will be made in the House to remove it altogether.

FROM THE WEST.

General Southern Methodist Conference.

Memphis, May 25.—In the General Conference of the M. E. Church (South), Bishop Pierce presiding, the consideration of the organization and consolidation of the Board of Missions was resumed. The *pro rata* distribution of the funds collected was discussed. Finally the clause providing that four per cent. of the gross collection shall go to the parent board, the remainder to be used within the bounds of Annual Conferences where the fund was raised, was adopted.

Nashville was selected as the location of the parent board.

A resolution removing the German *Apologist* office to Galveston was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Episcopacy in reference to the veto power of bishops, already reported, was taken up and adopted.

The report of the Committee on Books and Periodicals in reference to a monthly magazine was taken up, and the name and location discussed.

Woman Suffrage.

St. Louis, May 25.—Over two hundred ladies and gentlemen, many of whom occupy prominent positions in society, publish a call this morning for a public meeting on Friday night for the purpose of organizing a St. Louis County Woman's Suffrage Society.

FROM NEW YORK.

Bids for Government Gold.

New York, May 25.—There were 29 bids for Government gold amounting to $5,745,000, at from 114·45 to 113·81. The awards will be one million at 114·38 to 114·45.

Ship News.

New York, May 25.—Arrived steamship Morro Castle, from Havana.

Specie Shipments.

New York, May 25.—The steamer Idaho takes out $100,000 in gold bars, and the Cuba $232,700 in gold bars and $2000 in coin.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.
SECOND BOARD.

$1000	C & Am 6s, 89	94	300 sh	O C & A R.ls	46½
200 sh	Ph & E R.ls	30	19	do.......ls	46
300	do...ls.b60	30½	100	do..........	46½
100	do......b30	30½	200	do.......ls	46⅝
100	do..........	30	100	do.....60d	46⅝
200	do.......ls	30	10	do..........	46
63 sh	N Cen R.....	43	20	do..........	46½
11 sh	Penna R.....	56½	100 sh	Reading R..	52⅝
20 sh	Com'l Bk....	56			